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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. II NO. 29 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1914. ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES.

FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in ..... 13 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in ..... 14 ,,
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in... 19 ,,
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ... 20 ,,
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing	Steamers.	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
19				
7th Feb.	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
14th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	11000
21st. ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
28th ,,	Maloja ..	12500	.....	..
7th March.	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
14th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora ...	10500
21st ,,	Macedonia ..	10500	.....	..
28th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia....	10000
*1st April.	Himalaya ..	7000	.....	..
4th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
11th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Medina	12500
18th ,,	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
25th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ...	10000
*29th ,,	Arcadia ..	7000	.....	..
2nd May	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
9th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	11000
16th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
23rd ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moultan	10000
30th ,,	Macedonia ..	10500	.....	..

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMERS.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 2 p.m. on Wednesday, 1st April 1914.

The S. S. "ARCADIA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the 29th April, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows.

	SINGLE	RETURN.
	"A" rate "B" rate.	"A" rate "B" rate.
To MARSEILLES ...	Rs. 594 or Rs. 495	Rs. 891 or Rs. 742-8.
,, LONDON ..... ,,	627 or Rs. 523	Rs. 940-8 or Rs. 792.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, AUSTRALIA, and NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamer leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to.

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.
186 P. & O. S. N. Co. Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan *via* Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

	Commander.	Tons	Arrival	Departure
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen.	6163	25th.	6th Feb.
Penang Maru	S. Murazumi	5500	10th. Feb.	22nd. ,,
Tottori Maru	S. Tominaga.	6189	19th. ,,	2nd. Mar.
Bombay Maru	E. Moses.	5916	26th. ,,	10th. ,,
Colombo Maru	Y. Tozawa	4 25	11th. Mar.	23rd. ,,
	N. Kawashima.	4 09	18th. ,,	30th. ,,

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
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Hornby Road, Bombay.

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Established 1906

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SECRETARIES.
72, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE).

SPRING SAILINGS, 1914.

TO MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karac about.
City of Birmingham A&C	7475*	23r ...	21st Feb ...
City of Calcutta A&C	7680*	12t ...	10th Mar
Trafford Hall A	5321	21st Mar.....	....
City of Manchester A&C	5551	....	25th Mar....
City of Paris A&C	9232*	18th April...	11th April
City of Karachi A&C	5566	....	22nd April
City of Lahore A&C	6875	....	29th April...
City of Birmingham A&C	7475	27th May ...	25th May ...

*Calling at Bombay for passengers only. Excepting the Trafford Hall all other steamers carry 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.

FARES.	1st Class Single.	1st Class. Return.	2nd Class Single.	2nd Class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Marseilles ..	578	891	429	
London via Marseilles ..	653	1091	489	8
Liverpool ..	605	957	462	7
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool ..	....	999	....	737

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Nord-deutscher Lloyd and Cunard Lines.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—Bombay,—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL..... ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... ,, 18,550,000

Head Office : YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung	Hsien	Liaoyang	Osaka
Changchun		Calcutta	Pekin
Dairen (Dalney)		London	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Hankow		Lyons	
Harbin		Mengtien	San Francisco
Hongkong		(Mukden)	Shanghai
Honolulu		Nagasaki	Tientsin
Kobe		Newchwang	Tientsin
		New York	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal. U.S.A.			Tsingtau.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

THE EMPIRE BANK, LIMITED.

17-19, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. p. a. on minimum daily balances of Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. a.

SAVINGS BANK deposits at 4 per cent. p. a.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved security.

SECURITIES AND STOCKS Received for safe custody and dividends and interest thereon collected. Also bought and sold for constituents at market rates.

All kinds of Banking business transacted. Further particulars on application.

HEREDIA & Co.,
Agents.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

INTEND to DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Route.
DUMRA, 1695. Th. 5th February 9 a.m. †C.M.
LHASA, 2184, Fri. 6th Feb. *6 a.m. Direct.
LINGA, 2185, Mon. 9th Feb. 11 a.m. †P. D. & C. M.

‡Cutch Mandvie.
*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.
†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSRAH.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "DUMRA" 1695 tons, on Thursday, the 5th February, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "BARJORA," 3164 tons, on Thursday, the 5th February, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Gwadur Muscat, Jask Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Fortnightly).

Steamer	Tonnage.	Sailing on.
†PENTAKOTA ...	3418	Thursday, 5th Feb.
*PALAMCOTTA ...	3413	,, 19th ,,
†PURNEA	3306	,, 5th Mar.
*PUNDUA	3305	,, 19th Mar.

†Calls at Lamoo, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Daresalam, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.

(Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onwards connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait, Settlement Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with,

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.
3rd February, 1914.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

The following sailings have now been arranged:—

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay
ELYSIA	6368	J. A. Coverley	25th Feb. 1914
MASSILIA ...	5091	J. Thomson	13th Mar. ,,
OLYMPIA ...	5124	J. Kinnaird	25th ,, ,,
CIRCASSIA...	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	7th Apl. ,,
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st ,, ,,
CASTALIA ...	6388	G. Mitchell	1st May ,,
ELYSIA	6368	J. A. Coverley	23rd ,, ,,

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single Rs.	Return Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	655	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

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BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,040,000

Head Office.

26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

Payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

Are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 151.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT, VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.

Branches:—
Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.

Authorised and Subscribed Capital, Rs. 1,00,00,000.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. a. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

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B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS.
AND GREASES.
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Agents:—SHAW WALLACE & Co.,
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Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
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Great "Royal" Victory.

We have received information of the fact that the ROYAL Agents at Budapest, Hungary, have been awarded an order by the Hungarian Government for (80) EIGHTY ROYALS for the Department of Justice, and (20) TWENTY ROYALS for the Magistrate of Budapest. The order is for immediate delivery.

This magnificient testimonial believed to be due to ROYAL SUPERIORITY, as this order is the result of a prolonged investigation and careful comparison of the ROYAL with all competing makes of typewriters.

This makes a grand total of approximately (500) FIVE HUNDRED ROYALS used in the Government Departments of Austro-Hungary, placing the "Royal" the lead of all competitors in these allied Empires.

Over 200,000 "ROYAL" Typewriters value a £4,000,000 are now in constant use throughout the world.

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ESTD. 1885. ESTD. 1885.

BY APPOINTMENT.

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BURGLARY | FIDELITY GUARANTEE
MOTOR CAR | PLATE GLASS
MOTOR CYCLE CYCLE

AND LIFT INSURANCES.

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INDIAN BRANCH:—
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(P. O. Box 112.)

Manager for India—G.M. ROSE.

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Cleaning, dyeing, and general laundry work have now become a science, and there are few firms in Bombay who realise this. We claim that we, at least, have kept pace with the times and with the assistance of our new electrical and steam cleaning plants, collar and shirt finishing machinery, electric and gas, irons, and finishing cones, we are enabled to satisfy the most fastidious taste. Try us and be convinced. Price lists on application.

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CALCUTTA. *Managing Agents*

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CONTRACT RATES for three, six and twelve months can be had on application to THE MANAGER.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India: partronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 332

MASSAGE, on approved Medical lines, English system, by expert European lady practitioner. Apply Box No. 264, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1447

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing? We place the services of thoroughly competent workman at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument is a guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos. 01011

WANTED.

A WORKING FOREMAN CARPENTER WANTED, Goanese or Indian. (English speaking). Write giving references and pay required to the

MANAGER,

S. A. Loom Factory Ludhiana, Punjab. 01052

A VACANCY for an experienced EUROPEAN HEAD MISTRESS, occurs on March 1st, 1914, at Abu Road Railway School with a starting salary of Rs. 90.

Applicants should submit copies of testimonials together with qualifications and age to

THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
Abu Road Railway School,

01010 Rajputana.

ENGINE DRIVER WANTED immediately with experience of Gardiner Oil Engines.—Apply CONSULTING ARCHITECT to GOVERNMENT, Public Works Office Bombay. 01037

IMMEDIATELY WANTED a pure EUROPEAN NURSERY GOVERNESS for Children, for Ahmedabad. Must be competent to teach Music and English and take entire charge of 3 children. Age not more than 30 years. Pay good, board and lodging. Apply at once with testimonials and references and also personally meet Mrs. RUSTOM, care of the Honourable Sirdar Rustom J. Vakil, Great Western Hotel, Bombay, on Sunday, the 8th instant, between 10 and 11 a.m. and 3 and 5 p.m. 01047

LADY DOCTOR WANTED immediately for the Walter Zenana Hospital, Udaipur, a Lady Doctor. May be a European or Indian. Must have British qualification registerable in England. Salary Rs. 300 per mensem, inclusive of horse and carriage allowance. Free house (unfurnished). No other allowance.—For further particulars apply with copies of testimonials to A.406 Pioneer Press, Allahabad. 01039

WANTED at once a SMART TYPIST for European Firm. Rs. 30/- to 40/- per mensem as per qualifications. Apply Box No. 226, G. P. O., Bombay. 1444

WANTED as Foreman, Machine, Fitting or Erecting Scotchman desires change present job four years, excellent references. Home trained.—W. WATSON, M. S. M. Rly., Perambur, Madras. 01048

WANTED at once by European Firm an experienced SHORTHAND-TYPIST, either sex for a permanent post. Good Salary paid. Only competent persons need, apply KEPHALDOL Ltd., 15, Elphinstone Circle, Fort. 1443

WANTED a SUPERINTENDENT for Ali-Rajpur State Police. Pay Rs. 60 plus Rs. 10 horse allowance. Apply with testimonials to DEWAN, Ali-Rajpur, C.I. 01021

WANTED by an English Gentleman, TUITION in Syrian Arabic, preferably by an Arab. Write stating terms to Box No. 260, Advt, Dept., "Bombay Chronicle. 1433

WANTED One or more of the following Must be good and cheap.

1. Large and strong Hold-all with straps for bedding for travelling.
2. Garden hose with about 30 feet of piping.
3. Assortment of palms and ferns in pots.
4. Steady and reliable chauffeur who knows English.

Apply by letter to Box No. 247, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1389

WANTED—For the Cathedral Orphanage Boys' School, Lahore, an Assistant Master, salary Rs. 140-5-180, furnished quarters. Excellent Provident Fund rules. —Apply HEAD MASTER. 01034

WANTED.—For the Officers Mess, 2nd Q. V. O. Sappers and Miners, at Bangalore, an absolutely first class Head Butler with previous experience, also a second Waiter. Apply, with copies of testimonials which will not be returned, to the Mess Secretary. 01036

EXPERIENCED European Nurse wanted in March for three children, ages 5, 3, and 6 months. Hills in Summer, England in the Autumn. Wages Rs. 45 P. M. Highest reference required.—MRS. HUTTON, Meerut. 01041

WANTED for Darjeeling a smart, experienced young lady assistant to serve through, with a knowledge of millinery preferred.—Apply FRANCIS HARRISON, HATHAWAY & Co, Calcutta. 01031

WANTED

WANTED a well experienced Piecegoods BROKER for K. RAMANATHAN & Co., Lalsingh Building, Lohar Street. Pharsee or Daxini preferred. 1425

WANTED—MANAGER for State Press, must be experienced and thoroughly acquainted with Press work. Candidates must state the salary required.—Apply with copies of testimonials which will not be returned to

THE JUDICIAL MEMBER,

01053 Dhar State, Dhar, C. I.

WANTED—A GRADUATE strong in Persian and Science. Vernacular Gujarati. Must be healthy and able to join in outdoor games and attend to general school routine. Salary Rs. 50. One year's probation. Provident Fund.—Apply with copies of testimonials to the SUPERINTENDENT, Talukdari Girasia School, Camp Wadhwan, Kathiawad. 01050

WANTED a LECTURER to assist the Professor of Physics, Baroda College. Salary Rs. 100 or Rs. 150, according to qualificaions. First year probationary M.A., B.Sc., preferred. Apply before 10th February next to

A. B. CLARKE,

01035 Principal, Baroda College.

WANTED a trained COMPUTER. None but men capable of taking out detailed quantities accurately from working drawings need apply.

Apply with copies of certificates stating salary required to

Messrs. JESSOP and Co., Ltd.,

01030 93, Clive Street, Calcutta.

WANTED for the P. F. F. Mess, Kohat, a "Goanese" HEAD BUTLER, wages according to qualifications. Send copies of testimonials, which will not be returned. Two other "Goanese" employed in the Mess. Apply to

THE HON. SECRETARY,
Frontier Force Mess,

01051 Kobat.

WANTED.—FROM the 1st April, 1914, an Engineer for the Salem Municipality on Rs. 150—5—200. Only those who have passed the B.E. Degree Examination or hold Civil Engineering College Certificate of Engineer class need apply. Preference will be given to applicants with some experience.

E. S. RAMASWAMY IYER,
Chairman.

Salem Municipal Office,
27th Jan., 1914. 01040

WANTED a STRUCTURAL DRAFTSMAN, capable of preparing complete w[illegible] drawings. None but trained men with practical experience need apply. A liberal salary would be paid to a suitable man who would find a permanency.

Apply stating age, salary expected and experience with copies of certificates to

Messrs. JESSOP and Co., Ltd.,
93, Clive Street, Calcutta.
01023

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A BILLIARD and DINING TABLE, 8 feet by 4 feet, with Riley's patent adjusted.—Apply G. H. HUBBARD Wadi Bander, Bombay. 01046

FOR SALE.—D. B. 12 bore Hammerless Ejector Gun by Greener, very little used, in case with implements. In perfect condition. Price Rs. 300.

Apply LT.-COL. CHAPLIN, 8th Cavalry, Jhansi. 01043

FOR SALE.—A CLEMANT BAYARD Motor Car 4 Cylinders not much used 5 to seat. Two Acyteline head-lamps with side and tail lamps complete. Stepney and accessories complete. Price Rs. 4,200. Apply to Box No. 265, Advt. Dept., Bombay Chronicle." 1449

RUDGE MOTOR CYCLE with Hercules Side Car attached. Owner going home unexpectedly. Free Engine, recently overhauled; handle bar clutch control. New tyre and lamp. Side cars only 4 weeks old. Bicycles very little used, new 1912 (late 1911 model). Rs.750, complete with accessories and spares. No offers.

CHAPLAIN.
Parsonage, Clare Road, Byculla.
01029

FOR SALE— Motor Car Run about Three Cylinder fitted with hood, magneto (Bosch's), White and Poppe Carburettor, Stepney wheel. lamps and all tools, 6 tyres, 3 new; Certified by well-known Enropean Motor Firm. In good working order. Owner (going home), is open to an offer. CITY GARAGE, Rampart Row. 1431

HOUSE, BAZAAR and DHOBIE ACCOUNT BOOK, *sixth edition revised* for 12 months with Servants Diary, Wages Table, Household Hints, Cookery Notes and Will Form *by Gerald L. Chard*, price Re. 1-8 from No. 5 Dept., Army Navy Stores Fort, and The Bombay Tract and Book Society, Dhobie Talao, Bombay. 01027

TO BE LET:

BOARD and LODGING available on moderate terms also meals supplied outside by a Lady on special moderate terms. Apply to Box No. 263, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 1445

TO BE LET IMMEDIATELY.—A large well-lighted shop, with gallery, in TAJ BUILDING, Hornby Road, opposite to Messrs. Evans Fraser & Co. For rent etc., apply to Mr. Mistri, Navsari Buildings, Fort. 1365

TO LET—GROUND FLOOR of a bungalow at Club Road Byculla large and cool with garden and stabling accommodation for a carriage and horse. Electric lights and fans. Will be vacant from 1st February. Apply to Box No. 505, "Bombay Chronicle." 01025

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

FROM MONDAY, the 2nd February, the offices of the ANGLO-INDIAN EMPIRE LEAGUE" will be removed to No. 36 Esplanade Road, Top Floor, Above Messrs. Treacher & Co., Ltd. 1434

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that our client BAI JAVERBAI wife of Thakar Narandas Damodar has LOST or MISLAID a writing of Sale in the Gujrati language and character bearing date 27th June 1902 and relating to her immovable property situate at Matunga a description of which property is given at foot hereof. The said writing is made between Joshi Giga Pardhan of the one part and our said client of the other part.

The PUBLIC are hereby WARNED against dealing with the said document in any manner whatsoever.

Anyone restoring the said document to us or our clients behalf will be rewarded.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece of parcel of land situate at Matunga admeasuring 835 square yards bearing Collector's Old Nos. 366-224 and 443. New Nos. 4112—3901—4206 and New Survey No. 102-839 together with the buildings standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E Ward No. 7543-7544 and Street Nos. 1110-1111 and bounded as follows: On the East by a private road on the West by the property of Thakar Dharamsey Bhawan Harjan on the South by the property of Walibai wife of Joshi Giga Pardhan and on the North by the property of Thakar Chhotalal Anandji.

ARDESHIR HORMASJI DINSHAW & CO.
Solicitors for Bai Javerbai,
1422 wife of Thakar Narandas Damodar.

PROCLAMATION OF SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

TO BE SOLD pursuant to a decree and an order made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma in Civil Regular Suit No. 194, 1912, wherein the Bank of Bengal incorporated under the Presidency Banks Act (No. XI of 1876 of the Legislative Council of India) having its Head Office at No. 3, Strand Road, in the Town of Calcutta, and a Branch Office at Strand Road in Rangoon, is the plaintiff and 1. Maria Allen, 2. Minnie Gertrudge Hazlewood, 3. Andrew Leisk Hazlewood, 4. Benjamin John Hazlewood and 5. Maud Kathleen Hazlewood, all of Monkey Point, Rangoon, trading together as Timber Merchants under the firm or style of "Hazlewood and Hazlewood" and 6. The India Debenture Company, Limited, incorporated under the Indian Companies Act 1882 (No. VI of 1882) and having its registered Office in Calcutta are the defendants and, dated respectively, the 6th day of August, 1912, and the 21st day of July, 1913, at the spot on TUESDAY, the 17th and 24th February and the 3rd March, 1914, at 8 a.m. on each day, the following property, in 3 separate lots shown on the plan hereto annexed. The description of the entire property is as follows:—

1. All those pieces of land situate at Monkey Point, Dunneedaw, near the Town, and in the Registration Sub-District of Rangoon, known as:—
   (i) Eastern one fourth of ship building and timber yard allotment No. 36, measuring more or less 187 feet 6 inches by 750 feet.
   (ii) Middle portion of the said allotment measuring more or less 375 feet by 750 feet, together with the dwelling houses, oil godowns and buildings erected on portions of said land.
2. All that the "Dunneedaw Sawmill" erected and being upon a portion of the said allotment No. 36, together with the engines, boilers fixed and moveable machinery, tools, plant, stock in trade, implements and effects of every description then existing or which should, at any time, during the continuance of the mortgage in favour of the 6th defendant company dated the 10th day of March, 1909, be in, upon or about the said sawmill and premises.

The plot or strip coloured red on the plan annexed measuring 3,427 acres more or less, together with the mill godowns, or other buildings and structures thereon and the boilers and engines, machinery and fixtures and moveable property of every description lying within the buildings or structures, will be sold first at 8 a.m. on Tuesday, the 17th day of February, 1914.

The sale of this lot is subjected to the reserve price fixed by the Court.

The plot or strip coloured yellow on the plan and measuring 3,274 acres more or less, together with the houses or buildings, godown, factory and other structures and the boilers, engines, etc., (as above) will be sold on Tuesday, the 24th day of February, 1914, at 8 a.m. The sale of this lot is also subject to the reserve price fixed by the Court.

The plot or strip in the middle measuring 3.66 acres together with the godowns thereon will be sold on Tuesday, the 3rd March, 1914. The sale will be subject to the reserve price fixed by the Court.

The lands are stated to be freehold.

According to the entries in the Registration Office there was a mortgage executed on the 6th May, 1878, by J. W. Hazlewood in favour of the Chief Commissioner of Burma for the due performance of a contract of which no express reconveyance is registered but it is stated to be of no consequence at present.

The property known as Dunneedaw Sawmill is stated to be in the possession and occupation of the Defendant Judgment-debtors.

The Eastern ¼ and middle portion of the Lot 36 is stated to be in the possession of the Judgment-debtors and in their occupation except for some godowns which are situated on both portions and are in the occupation of the Standard Oil Company, Ltd., at the rental of Rs. 1,500 per month.

The Standard Oil Company, Ltd., is stated to be in occupation thereof as a monthly tenant as far as the plaintiff decree-holder is aware.

N.B.—Only the right, title, and interest of the Defendant Judgment-debtors are to be sold, in execution of the mortgage decree passed in the above suit in favour of the plaintiff and purchasers must satisfy themselves as to the judgment-debtors' title to the property.

The amount due to the plaintiff under the said decree is Rs. 4,23,595-7-7, together with interest on 3,76,199-0-3 in accordance with the practice of the Plaintiff-Bank and on Rs. 47,396-7-4 at Rs. 6 per cent. from the 17th May, 1912, till the 6th August, 1912, and thereafter on the amount due at Rs. 6 per cent. per annum till payment and the costs of suit Rs. 4,366.

An abstract of title to the property may be seen at the office of the Deputy Registrar, Original Side, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. on week days and 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. on Saturdays.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

The highest bidder shall be the purchaser, provided the Baliff shall consider that a sufficient bid has been offered, and if any dispute arise as to the last or highest bidding, the same shall be put up again at a former bidding and re-sold. The purchaser shall at the time of sale pay a deposit of twenty-five per cent. on the amount of his purchase-money to the Bailiff on the spot in purchase-money to the Baliff on the spot immediately on the fall of hammer, otherwise, the lot shall be again immediately put up and resold. The balance to be paid within 15 days from the date of sale, in default, the property will be re-sold on account and risk of the purchaser. All expenses of conveyance to be borne by the purchaser.

J. HORMASJI,
Deputy Registrar.

Chief Court of Lower Burma,
The 16th day of January, 1914. 01045

NOTICES.

APPLICATIONS are INVITED from Lady teachers for the State Zenana Schools (trained and experienced graduates) with a good knowledge of Hindustani or Persian preferred) for the following posts:—

H. S. Rs. 200-10-250 (annual increments.)	
H. S. Rs. 150-5-175	do.
H. S. Rs. 125-5-150	do.
H. S. Rs. 100-5-125	do.
H. S. Rs. 75-5-100	do.
H. S. Rs. 50-5-75	do.

H. S. Rs. 116 is equal to about British Rs. 100. The appointments are pensionable under the State Civil Service Regulations and will be on probation for six months or a year.

Applicants should state the subjects taken in the degree examinations with class and rank obtained throughout. Apply with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned to)

A. LATIFI, I.C.S.,
Director of Public Instruction,
1432 Hyderabad Deccan.

AUCTION SALE.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers & Commission Agents,

21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALE OF PEARL AND GOLD ORNAMENTS, SILVER UTENSILS AND SILK CLOTHING.

Messrs SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will by order of the mortgagee Mr. Bhanji Jairaj and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Nansey Lakhmidas, sell on THURSDAY, the 5th day of February, 1914, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), at their sales rooms the following.

Pearl and gold ornaments consisting of pearl anklets, neckwear, nose rings, bracelets, etc., and gold neck-chain, necklace, bangles, armlets, etc.

Silver, spoons, trays, chain, etc., and a lot of silk clothing.

Goods will be on view two days previous to sale.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser and the balance shall be paid and goods cleared next day from the day of sale.

Further conditions of sale will be declared at the time of sale.

IMPORTANT TO PRIVATE BUYERS AND MERCHANTS.

SALE OF HIGH CLASS JAPANESE WORKS OF ART AND CURIOS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 12th day of February, 1914, offer for sale by Public Auction at their Sales Rooms, 21, Medows Street, Fort, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) a choice and valuable collection of Japanese works of art and curios consisting of animal figures, pagodas, incense burners and ornaments in bronze of artistic workmanship, carved wooden figures, costly ivory carvings by known artists, old and rare satsuma and porcelain, artistically carved furniture, brass koros, silver mounted and inlaid vases and similar other works of art.

Special attention of private buyers is drawn to this sale as the collection contains good works of skilled artists in ivory, wood and metal work.

The goods will be on view three days previous to sale.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT 1882.

and

In the matter of the Bombay Weaving and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., (in Liquidation).

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUILDINGS and Land of the Bombay Weaving and Manufacturing Co. Ltd., (in Liquidation) situate at Haines Road (Mahaluxmi) opposite the Municipal Cemetery No. 63, out of Fort, Bombay.

By order of R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Liquidator of the Bombay Weaving and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co., will on TUESDAY, the 24th, day of February, 1914, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned valuable land and Mill Buildings, belonging to the abovenamed Company, on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Leasehold Government Feras land or ground, containing by admeasurement 12,860 square yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon situate, lying and being at Hains Road, outside the Fort, of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 223, 223, and New No. 12,167 and 16,490 Old Survey No. nil and New Survey No. 1/3146 and 3/3142 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under G. Ward No. 1073, 1074, 1075, and Street No. 78, 79 and 80 and bounded as follows, i e:— On or towards the East partly by the property of Abdulabhoy Lulji and partly by the Government Land. On or towards the West by the Land of Rajaballi Visram Patel. On or towards the North by the public passage and on or towards the South partly by the property of Abdulalli Hussanalli and partly by the Government Land and partly by the aforesaid Hains Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Solicitors for the Official Liquidator at their office Old Agra Bank Buildings Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJI COWASJI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 3rd February, 1914. 252

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.,

No. 22, APOLLO ST. FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF JEEWAN "PATLA PEARLS."

Under instructions from A. J. Billimoria, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 774 of 1908, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 4th instant, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, at Apollo Street, the following pearls belonging to the estate of Shaikh Mahomed Abdul Waheb Pasha.

(1) Lewan Patla pearls weighing about 60 Tanks. (2) Khukna pearls weighing about 54 Tanks. (3) Safed Badla pearls, weighing about 35 Tanks.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at No. 4, Queens Road opposite the Church Gate Station, Fort, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture [illegible] Dossa Kanji, Ahmed Dewji & Bros., and others, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, dining table, arms and without arm chairs, sideboards and dumbwaiters, rich tapestry lined drawing room suits, one Ebonywood cottage piano by Rose and Co., in very good order, drawing room cabinets, chiffoniers, glass door almyrahs China vases, tapestry door curtains, marble top wash-hand tables, pier glass, vases, wall-plates and figures, oil paintings and water colours, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, china and coir mattings, 2 Jost fans, Durries and Hyderabad carpets, copper utensils, etc. Also one lot of best choice plants in tubs and pots etc., one second hand rubber tyred victoria sets of harness the property of Col. W. W. Pike and others.

The property of another gentleman one 10-12 H. P. 2 Cylinder 4 seated Clement Bayard Car, in working order.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF WOODEN AND GLASS SHOW CASES.

Under instruction from the Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will on TUESDAY, the 10th instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at the Victoria and Albert Museum.

About 9 large and small wooden and glass show cases.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PEARLS, DIAMOND RUBY AND EMERALD JEWELLERY.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Liquidator of the Credit Bank, Ld., in liquidation, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms.

1 valuable diamond emerald necklace and a packet, containing very valuable 8 white diamonds.

2 valuable small pearls and diamond necklace.

1 pair large diamond bootees (earring).

1 pair diamond Bracelets.

1 diamond and ruby necklace.

2 packets containing 17 and 6 large white Jeewan pearls.

1 pair diamond bootee (earrings).

One large emerald and 6 diamond rings, two large ruby and diamond rings, one emerald and diamond rings 3 packets containing large ruby, emeral and diamond.

The above will be on view three days before the sale.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Arthur Crawford Markets on MONDAY, the 2nd March, 1914, at 11 a.m., (B. T.), the right of collecting fair ground and feeding fees from cattle dealers, butchers, and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughter-houses, Bandora, for 12 months from 1st April. 1914, to 31st March, 1915, and fees in the Fort Market, Arthur Crawford Beef Markets, Arthur Crawford Fish and Mutton Markets, Erskine Road Fish Market, Colaba Fish Markets, Pedder Road Fish Market, Mazagon, Kamatipura Market, Ferguson Road Fish Markets, Parel, Purbhadevi Road and Elphinstone Road Markets, from flesh and salt flesh sellers, etc., who sit on the floor or other places not numbered either in line or outside under the caves of the Markets and also collecting fees for weighing goods at the scales of the Arthur Crawford Markets for 12 months from 1st April, 1914 to 31st March, 1915.

For particulars and conditions of sales, respectively, apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or at the Office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Markets or to the Undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 3rd February, 1914.

MENESSE & CO.,

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

A Rare Opportunity for Mill Owners.

AUCTION SALE of about 349 F.P. Bales of High Class Stapled Cotton.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 6th February, 1914, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), by order of Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co., in their Godown at Sassoon Dock, Colaba, the following bales of high class stapled cotton.

About 349 F.P. bales high class stapled cotton Scind American.

The above cotton grown from specially selected American seed by selected farmers under Government supervision.

The samples for the goods can be seen from now at Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co., godown, Sassoon Dock, Colaba.

The goods will be sold in different lots.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 3rd February, 1914.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

Genera Manager....Mr. James Mcgrath

TWICE NIGHTLY

6-30, and 10 p.m.

Success Success ! Success !!!

MABLE & MALFE

Comedy Duetists and Eccentric dancers.

Acknowledged by packed houses to be the cleverest and smartest duo ever brought to this City. London opinion endorsed by Bombay.

Real London Stars without the aid of combines and trusts.

Miss GLADYS CUNNINGHAM

in a smart and refined entertainment at the Piano. All the best traditions of light Comedy.

A la **Marguerite Cooper** brought before you. A really delightful turn.

A GREAT PHOTO PLAY.

Messrs. Pathe's Masterpiece of modern domestic drama

THE INHERITANCE OF REMI DA RAIS.

Complete in four acts.

BABY FROMET AS "REMI"

Delightful Bohemian episodes.

Photography and Scenery Perfect.

Full and complete Orchestra.

BENGAL LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP, 1914.

To be held on the ground of the Calcutta Cricket Club, commencing MONDAY, the 23rd February, and ending SATURDAY, the 7th March next, the Committee reserving to themselves the right to extend the date for the Finals.

SINGLES.

The winner of the Championship will be entitled to hold the Challenge Cup for one year and in addition will receive a Cup of the value of Rs. 100.

The runner-up will receive a Cup of the value of Rs. 75.

The holder of the Challenge Cup must enter and play through the tournament if he wishes to compete.

DOUBLES.

There will be a Doubles Championship (entries in pairs) winners of which will each receive a prize of the value of Rs. 100.

The runners-up will each receive a prize of the value of Rs. 50.

MIXED DOUBLES.

There will also be a Mixed Doubles Championship (entries in pairs) winners of which will each receive a prize of the value of Rs. 75.

The Runners-up will each receive a prize of the value of Rs. 50.

Matches in both Singles, Dougles, and Mixed Doubles, to be the best of 3 sets, except in the Finals of the Singles and Doubles which will be the best of 5 sets.

Games and sets will be deuce vantage.

Entries accompanied by Entrance Fees, Rs. 10 for the Singles and Rs. 10 each per pair for the Doubles and Mixed Doubles to be sent to the undersigned on or before WEDNESDAY, the 18th February next, after which date no entries will be received.

(N. B.—No entry will be received without Entrance Fee).

F. H. Ayres "Championship" Lawn Tennis Balls will be used throughout the Tournament.

The Committee reserve to themselves the right to refuse any entry without assigning a reason.

B. W. V. BAUMGARTNER,
For Tennis Sub-Committee,
Calcutta Cricket Club,
Bank of Bengal Calcutta.

Calcutta, 17th December, 1913.
01055

BOMBAY A. D. C.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

11th, 12th, 13th and 14th February

(The popular Musical Comedy).

THE QUAKER GIRL

Chorus 40 Augmented Orchestra.

Box Office Messrs. Rose & Co.

Usual Prices.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS:

Greater Success than Ever.
100's unable to get a seat—a nightly occurrence. at :—

LA SCALA

Bombay's Most Satisfying Entertainment
TWICE NIGHTLY AT 6-30 AND 10.

ROBERT DOUGLAS (Comedian)

The Pretty Soprano BELLE SPARKES

HILDA BARRY (Soubrette)

RIEDL BROTHERS (Acrobats Assisted by Little Mona and Balancers)

Comedy Sketch by BOB AND HILDA

Full Programme of Pictures
COMMENCING NEXT FRIDAY
DIXIE and YAMBO
America's Greatest Ragtime Artistes.

A MOST SENSATIONAL ACT :
THE SLIDE FOR LIFE.

Book Now—Plan at Theatre.

ABU HIGH SCHOOL,
MOUNT ABU, RAJPUTANA.
RE-OPENS 15TH JANUARY, 1914.
A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
Under the management of a Government Board of Control.

President.—The Hon. Sir Elliot Colvin, K.C.S.I., Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana. Hon. Sec.—Rev. H. Mould, B. A., Chaplain of Abu. Staffs:—Mr. A. J. D. Dunne, V. D. Head Master, assisted by a resident Staff of Graduates and Mistresses.

Boys are prepared for all grades of the Cambridge local Examinations, Bombay School of Art, etc.

The School is well situated and possesses a fully equipped Gymnasium, Cricket and Hockey grounds, Rifle Range and Cottage Hospital.

Prospectus and List of former successes may be had on application to the Honorary Secretary. 856

The Asiatic Film Hiring Co.
The Largest Importers of Cinematograph Films and Machines in the East.
FILMS FOR SALE & HIRE.
Agents for all the leading Film Manufacturers of Europe and America.
his Company have the sole supply of Films to the theatres of the A. C. Co. Ltd.
Films are specially bought for the Eastern Market by our London Representative from the pick of the World's output.
FETURE FILMS SPECIALITY.
SPECIAL NOTE.—You are not limited to one firm's films
WE DEAL WITH ALL.
Films arrive weekly by English Mail.
MONTHLY LISTS PUBLISHED.
Please send your address and we will post regulary to you.
HUNDREDS OF FILMS SOLD AT HALF AN ANNA PER FOOT.
Head Office, 49, Hornb Road, BOMBY.
R. S. ARNFIELD, Manager.)
Cables & Telegram "FILMS, BOMBAY."

SMART TAILORING
All New Goods to pick from.
A visit will pay you.
DANN & Co.,
Tailors and Outfitters
Opp. Thos. Cook & Sons,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Branch:-Watson's Hotel

Please do away with
Adulterated Ghee & Butter.
Use NUCOLINE.
An Ideal Vegetable Ghee-Butter !
Made in England. Economical and wholesome. Best for all cooking and baking purposes. Used all over the world.
Analysed by Bombay Municipality.
1 lb. tin .. .. .. Rs. 0-9-0
7 lbs. tin .. .. .. ,, 3-8-0
Sole Agents:—
BALMUKAND RAY & Co.,
Ismail Buildings, Church Gate Street, Fort BOMBAY.
Sole Agents:—
Shroff Bros., Opp. Whiteways FORT, BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.
Grant Road. TO-NIGHT! Tel. No. 1271.
A Splendid Historical Feature-Film
DRAKE'S LOVE-STORY.
2,500 Feet—2 Parts.
A Story of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth.
Gorgeous Scenery. Picturesque Costumes.
Full of Vivid Dramatic Interest.
FIGHTING BLOOD. (Another stirring Drama).
And a Ripping Comic.
3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-30 and 10
Saturdays and Sundays. { Extra :—10-15 to 11-15 / Matinee :—5-30 to 6-30.
Films for Sale or Hire.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 2.

1st S. S. Bregenz	Chersich	Trieste	Jan. 15.
S. S. Okhla	Raffes	Calcutta	Jan. 12
S. S. Egypt	Summers	Shanghai	Jan 13
S. S. Chupra	Macfadyen	London	Dec. 27
S. S Dumra	Minnett	Busrah	Jan. 2
S. S. City of Burmingham	Haughton	Liverpool	Jan.
S. S. Hopemount	Gibson	Port Said	Jan. 13
S. S. Ada	Mason	Port Said	Jan. 17
2nd S. S. Austria	Casulich	Trieste	Jan. 10
S. S. Trader	Williams	Post Said	Jan. 17
S. S. Algerian	Wilson	Buereh	Jan. 25
S.S. Southville	Hedquist	Port Said	Jan. 17
S.S. Lindula	Sandrock	Durban	Jan. 10
S.S. Alfeld	Fisher	Jeddah	Jan. 21

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 2nd.

S.S. Linga	Cutbush	Karachi
S.S. Langton Hall	Mayall	Dunkirk
S.S. Buyo Maru	Sagara	Marmagao & Rangoon
S.S. Begum	Wright	Calcutta etc

The following vessel obtain her port clearance on Monday.

S.S. Hild	Salvesen	Bangkok

The following vessels began to load on Monday.

steamer	Porto Said	for Genoa etc.
..	Ujina	for Calcutta
..	Algerian	for Liverpool etc.
..	Dumra	for Persian Gulf
..	Okhla	for ..
..	Ada	for Dunkirk
..	Trader	for ..
..	Lawoe	for Jeddah
..	Southville	for Hull etc
..	Hopemount	for Antwerp
..	Bregenz	for Trieste etc.

S. S. Bregenz:—The A. L. S. N. Coy's. steamer Bregenz 2,134 tons, Captain N. Chersich, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Trieste, which port she had left on January 15, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Okhla:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's. steamer Okhla, 3,435 tons, Captain S. H. Raffes, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta, which port she had left on January 12, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Egypt:—The P. & O. S. N. Coy's. steamer Egypt, 4,207 tons, Captain F. R. Summers, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Shanghai, which port she had left on January 13, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Chupra:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's. steamer Chupra, 3,962 tons, Captain D. Macfadyen, arrived in harbour on Sunday from London, which port she had left on December 27th, with a general cargo.

S. S. Dumra:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's. steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain H. F. Minnett arrived in harbour on Sunday from Busrah which port she had left on January 2th, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. City of Birmingham:—The City Line steamer City of Birmingham, 4,838 tons, Captain W. Haughton, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Liverpool, which port she had left on January 8, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Hopemount:—The steamer Hopemount, 2,105 tons, Captain R. Gibson, arrived on harbour on Sunday from Port Said, which port she had left on January 13, with ballast.

S. S. Ada:—The steamer Ada, 2,488 tons, Captain G. Mason, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Port Said, which port she had left on January 17, with ballast.

S. S. Austria:—The A. L. S. N. Coy's. steamer Austria, 4,872 tons, Captain M. D. Casulieh, arrived in harbour on Monday from Trieste, which port she had left on January 10, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Trader:—The steamer Trader, 2,327 tons, Captain J. T. Williams, arrived in harbour on Monday from Port Said, which port she had left on January 17, with a general cargo.

S. S. Algerian:—The steamer Algerian, 2,404 tons, Captain J. Wilson, arrived in harbour on Monday from Busrah, which she had left on January 25th with balast.

S. S. Southville:—The steamer Southville, 2,265 tons, Captain T. Hedguest, arrived in harbour on Monday from Port Said, which port she had left on January 17, with ballast.

S. S. Lindula:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's. steamer Lindula, 2,183 tons, Captain A. R. Handcock, arrived in harbour, on Monday from Durban, which port she had left on January 10, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Alfeld:—The steamer Alfeld, 2,479 tons, Captain A. Fisher, arrived in harbour on Monday from Jeddah, which port she had left on January 21, wit a general cargo and 3 passengers.

The Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Linga 949 tons Captain H. M. Cutbush sailed on Monday for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Buyo Maru:—The steamer Buyo Maru, 3,247 tons, Captain T. Sagara, sailed on Monday for Marmagoa and Rangoon with a general and same bottom cargo.

S. S. Begum:—The Asiatic Coy's seamer Begum, 2,942 tons, Captain W. Wright, sailed on Monday for Calcutta etc., with a general and same bottom cargo and passengers.

S. S. Hild:—The steamer Hild, 719 tons, Captain J. Salvesen, will sail eo-day for Bangkok, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Bombay Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Bombay Maru (Homeward bound arrived at Hongkong on the 31st.

S. S. Java Maru.—The O. S. K. steamer Java Maru left Colombo for Bombay on the 31st ultimo and is due here on Wednesday the 4th instant.

S. S. Caledonia.—The P. & O. Company's Caledonia, with the outward mails of the 23rd ultimo left here at 3 p.m. to-day and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday next.

S. S. Devanta.—The P. & O. Company's Devanta, left Hongkong at 1 p.m., on Saturday the 31st ultimo.

S. S. Delta.—The P. & O. S. N. Delta arrived in Plymouth on the morning of 30th ultimo.

S. S. Namur.—The P. & O. S. N. Namur arrived in London on the morning of the 31st ultimo.

S. S. Chantala.—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s Chantala, left London on the afternoon of the 31st ultimo.

MONDAY, February 2nd 1914.

P. DOCK.

Steamer	From	Agents
A. Porto Said	Muzes	the
B. Foro	Hicks	J. Y. & C
C. & R. Vermont	Gemmell	W. & A. G. & Co
D. & E. Istria	Walsh	M. M. & Co
F. Chupra	Fuson	M. M. & Co.
G. Hild	Salvese	F. F. C. & Co
K. Karachi Maru	Christiansen	N. Y. K.
M. Mansuri	Gore	T. M. & Co.
N. Crown	Richards	W. & A. G. & Co
P. Pentakota	Stewert	M. M. & Co
Q. Abydos	Davis	A. S. N. & Co

V. DOCK.

1. Cairn Gowan	Rand	W. & A. G. & Co	
2. Laconia	Pesut	W. & A. G. & Co	
2. Habsburg	Huber	A. L. S. N. & Co.	
3. Fredriko Glavie	Fullos	J. M. & Co	
4. Arachne	Sergent	T. & Co.	
5. Brunton	Sherbon	J. M. & Co.	
7 Clan Colquhoun	Summer	J. F. & Co.	
9. Kattenturm	Fretweurst	W. & A. G. & Co	
14. Dumra	Minett	T. M. & Co.	
10. & 11. Yeddo	Bremner	W. & A. G. & Co.	
11. Falls of Orchy	Murchie	W. & A. G. & Co	
15. Glenclunv	Johnstone	T. M. & Co	
16. Elswick Manor	Gentles	W. & A. G. & Co.	
16. Queenmoor	Taylor	W. & A. G. & Co	
Offside			
S. India	Talbot	P. & O. S. N. Co	

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Arcadia	Barcham	P. & O. S. N. & Co
Ankura	Whytehead	M. M. & Co
Ada	Mason	..
Austria	Casulich	A. L. S. N. Co
Algerian	Wilson	W. & A. G. Co.
Alfeld	Fisher	..
Begum	Wright	T. M. & Co.
Budric	Mathews	Arab Steamer
Buyo Maru	Sagora	S. W. & Co.
Bahrein	Grant	A. S. N. & Co.
Badminton	Jones	..
Bregenz	Chersich	A. L. S. N. Co.
Clan Cameron	Christian	J. F. & Co
City of Birmingham	Haughton	A. L. S. N. Co.
Elswick House	Smith	W. & A. G. & Co
Egypt	Summers	P. & O. Co.
Ferozi	Primrose	T. M. & Co
Elsa	Faan	T. M. & Co
Himalaya	Evans	P. & O. S. N. & Co.
Helios	Kundsen	F. F. Campbell & Co,
Hopemount	Gibson	..
Khosoro	Rahman	T. M. & Co
Kasara	King	M. M. & Co.
Konig	Coltzan	A. S. & Co.
Liberia	Schweder	T. M. & Co.
Lawoe	Coates	A. S. N. & Co
Lindula	Handcock	M. M. Co
Mantua	Vibert	W. & O. G. & Co.
Niagara (Yacht)	Zabriesen	Mr. J. Leiter.
Orissa	Redfern	M. M. & Co
Ortolet	Thom on	W. & Co. & Co.
Okhla	Raffes	M. M. Co.
Resbergen	Burger	A. L. S. N. & Co
Seidra	Bryn	The Bombay & Co
Sealda	Johnson	M. M. & Co.
Southrille	Hedquest	..
Talyah	Kass A. M.	Jeewanji & Co.
Trader	Willams	..
Ujina	Abbott	M. M. & Co.
Zoarastrian	Osborn	Co. & Son

MARVELLOUS NEW REMEDY,
ODMAN'S
CYPRESS SALVE (Regd.)
A new and remarkable cure for all sorts of pains and aches for rheumatism, sciatica, gout, lumbago, inflammatory joints and kindred ailments.
Cripples who suffer the dreadful agonies of Rheumatism bid good-bye to their crutches canes and bandages when Cypress Salve comes in. Stiff joints get relaxed, aching muscles get soothed, the miseries of an ailing life flee for ever by the use of Cypress Salve instant relief and eventual cure guaranteed in all aches and pains by Cypress Salve.

Rub it well into the place where the pain or inflammation is, and you will be surprised to see how speedily you get well. "CYPRESS SALVE" is splendid for Headache, bringing absolute relief at the first application and as it cures headaches, so does it cure Neuralgia.
For many years this marvellous remedy has relieved and cured the most difficult cases. It succeeds where others fail Try it to-day, now while it is fresh in your mind.
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co.,
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ELECTRIC LIFTS.
SMITH AND STEVENS PASSENGER AND GOODS LIFTS
FOR DIRECT SINGLE PHASE AND THREE PHASE CURRENT
FOR HAND ROPE SWITCH IN CAGE.
FULL OR SEMI-AUTOMATIC CONTROL.
CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ld.,
35-37, APOLLO STREET,
BOMBAY.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA,
BOMBAY, 30th January 1914.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 6 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr inches.	29.990
Temperature of Air .. .. degrees.	75.1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	68.7
Dew Point	65.5
Relative humidity of Air	0.731
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy = 10)	1.0
Maximum temperature of Air .. .. degrees.	81.4
Maximum do. do.	6.93
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNE, ENE, NW. NNW.
Movement of Wind .. do.	158

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Lombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 2nd February, was 30.150. inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer as to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed, but for comparison at 80° F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Princes Dock Sill.

1914 — High Water.

Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth sill.
	February	h. m.	ft. in.
Mon.	2	m 2 59 a	25 2
		2 45	26 8
Tues.	3	m 3 39 a	24 2
		m 3 13	25 0
Wed.	4	4 36 a	24 1
		m 3 40	25 3
Thurs.	5	m 5 59 a	24 1
		m 4 45	24 0
Fri	6	m 8 2 a	24 5
		m 6 11	28 6
Sat.	7	m 7 52	24 1
		m 10 0 a	26 10
Sun.	8	m 9 15	24 10
		m 10 40 a	28 0

1914 — Low Water.

Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on sill.
	February	h. m.	ft. in.
Mon	2	m 9 14 a	18 4
		m 8 48 a	20 8
Tues	3	m 9 54 a	18 7
		m 9 29 a	21 8
Wed	4	m 10 52 a	18 9
		m 10 57 a	22 8
Thurs	5	m 0 17 a	18 1
		m 7 27 a	17 8 0
Fri	6	m 1 52 a	22 9
		m 1 31 a	18 1
Sat.	7	m 3 12 a	21 11
		m 2 33 a	17 4
Sun	8	m 4 27 a	20 1
		m 3 27 a	16 5

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week :—

February.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
2. (Mon.)	7h 13m.	6h. 32m.
3. (Tues.)	7h. 13m.	6h. 33m.
4. (Wed.)	7h. 13m.	6h. 33m.
5. (Thurs.)	7h. 12m.	6h. 34m.
6. (Fri)	7h. 12m.	6h. 34m.
7. (Sat.)	7h. 12m.	6h. 35m.
8. (Sun.)	7h. 11m.	6h. 35m.

PHASES OF THE MOON :—

First Quarter.	Feb.	3rd	4h. 21m	P.M.
Full Moon.	Do.	10th	11h. 47.0m	P.M.
Last Quarter.	Do.	17th	2h. 54.0m	P.M.
New Moon.	Do.	25th	5h. 32.1m	A.M.

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A treatise on the causes, Symptoms and the most effective treatment of Diabetes, Hydrocele and Skin Disease, will be given free to readers of this paper. Apply to A. Chatterjee & Co., 103-2, Machua Bazar Road, Calcutta.
HYDROCELE

When other remedies fail to cure that headache, here's the cure. Stearns' Headache cure, headache gone in a few minutes.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

(Associated Press.)
SIMLA, Feb. 2.

The weather in the extreme north remains unsettled, but there is no definite depression and important rainfall is not likely. The temperature in the United Provinces east and the Punjab is high.

Forecast:—Little snow in Kashmir and possibly a few light showers in the Punjab plains.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observation recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 2nd February 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear in the extreme north and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in excess.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded at Allahabad and clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in excess; night temperature is also above normal at Agra.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess in lower Sind and normal or in defect elsewhere. Both maximum and minimum temperatures are in excess in Sind and the southern half of Rajputana. Maximum temperature is above normal in the northern half of Rajputana also.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are generally clear. The air is damper than usual in Kathiawar but drier in Central India West. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is normal in Berar but in excess elsewhere.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Poona and Belgaum and normal or in defect elsewhere. Temperature is nearly normal.

General Remarks.—No rainfall has been reported. Moderate cloud persists over parts of the Punjab but no precipitation of importance is likely to occur in the plains in that region.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN
at 8 a.m. MONDAY, the
2nd of February 1914.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Dec. to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st Dec. to date.
PERSIAN-AREA—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (30th)	70.8	64.5	68	..	0.66	—1.40
PUNJAB—						
Multan	74.3	48.5	71	..	0.93	0.17
Rawalpindi	67.0	43.9	89	..	3.29	—0.80
Lahore	73.2	51.2	83	..	1.59	0.00
Sirsa	79.3	48.0	73	..	1.26	0.25
Ambala	80.7	47.3	61	..	0.96	—1.58
Delhi	80.8	54.2	58	..	0.52	—1.18
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	83.3	54.0	46	..	0.00	—0.87
Mainpuri	81.9	49.3	74	..	0.26	—1.07
Jhansi	84.4	54.0	39	..	0.37	—0.71
Cawnpore	82.6	51.5	77	..	0.02	—1.13
Allahabad	84.2	51.8	58	..	0.97	—0.47
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	77.1	51.8	64	..	1.38	0.85
Karachi	79.1	61.6	84	..	0.17	0.68
Ajmer	80.4	52.2	55	..	2.34	1.49
Jaipore	83.2	49.4	41	..	0.86	0.02
Kotah	84.8	58.6	51	..	1.03	0.49
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	81.9	58.1	80	..	0.03	—0.21
Dwarka	77.2	63.0	80	..	0.00	—0.14
Veraval	79.1	63.2	75	..	0.00	—0.41
Rajkot	83.2	51.6	81	..	0.00	—0.34
Bhavnagar Para	86.0	58.8	66	..	0.00	—0.32
Surat	86.4	60.6	68	..	0.00	—0.24
Ahmedabad	86.8	58.-	62	..	0.00	—0.21
Deesa	85.8	51.5	47	..	0.01	—0.32
Neemuch	81.1	52.1	34	..	0.12	—0.45
Indore	85.7	51.1	44	..	0.20	—0.40
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	86.7	53.3	60	..	0.04	—0.57
Saugor	85.4	60.4	43	..	0.31	—0.73
Hoshungabad	86.9	53.3	38	..	0.77	—0.46
Khandwa	87.0	56.4	45	..	0.00	—0.94
Akola	89.8	57.7	37	..	0.49	—0.96
Amraoti	89.8	60.3	43	..	1.31	—0.12
Nagpur	90.8	61.0	41	..	0.85	—0.75
Chanda	92.7	58.0	32	..	0.37	—0.91
Raipur	87.7	63.6	64	..	1.12	—0.33
KONKAN—						
Bombay	81.4	68.3	75	..	..	—0.54
Ratnagiri	83.1	65.1	80	..	..	—0.67
Mormugao	83.2	69.0	88	..	..	—1.17
Karwar	83.7	63.8	90	..	..	—1.92
DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	89.4	54.1	57	.00	0.08	—.69
Ahmednagar	87.6	56.0	51	..	0.16	—0.92
Poona	88.0	53.1	80	..	..	—1.07
Sholapur	90.8	64.1	33	..	0.01	—1.47
Bijapur	90.5	63.1	45	..	0.24	—0.96
Belgaum	85.1	56.7	61	..	0.82	—1.09
Aurangabad	86.6	60.1	36	..	0.00	—1.05
Nizamabad (Indur).	92.7	60.5	49	..	0.02	—0.81
Hyderabad	90.2	63.7	51	..	0.00	—1.28
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	86.7	68.8	64	..	0.03	—2.42
Calicut	85.8	69.6	81	..	4.67	—1.60
Cochin	90.2	72.2	72	..	4.69	—3.88
Colombo	88.2	65.2	80	..	27.28	5.83
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	88.2	63.2	82	..	..	—6.24
Bellary	93.8	65.1	51	..	0.04	—2.15
Cuddapah	91.8	58.6	53	..	3.09	—1.58
Madras	84.6	66.1	87	..	28.73	8.78
Bangalore	85.8	54.8	51	..	0.34	—3.25
Coimbatore	91.6	60.3	31	..	4.87	—0.06
Trichinopoly	89.1	62.5	80	..	10.44	2.28
Negapatam	83.2	72.9	68	..	53.35	24.88

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Banks.

Name and Amount paid up.	When Div. Paid.	Last Div.	Approximate Quotation.
INDIAN BANKS.			Rs.
Bank of Bombay	July	12½	1560
Bank of India Rs. 50 ..	do.	6%	644
Bank of Bengal	do.	14%	1,690
Bank of Madras	do.	12½	1,390
Bank of Rangoon	..	6%	100
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50 ..	do.	8%	51
Bombay Merchants Bank Ld. Rs. 10	do.	7½	2
The Central Bank of India Rs. 25	..	6	18
The Central Co-operative Bank, Rs. 15	..	6½	17
Standard Bank Rs. 50 O. ..	..	..	..
Standard Bank Rs. 50. P ..	..	6%	15
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.	..	6%	25
Allahabad Bank	Jan.-Aug	14%	280
The Poona Bank (Old Issue) Rs. 80.	..	12½	360
New Issue Rs. 15	June	10%	35
Punjab National Bank ..	do.	..	15
EXCHANGE BANKS		10%	175
Chartered Bank	..	..	..
Mercantile Bank	..	..	..
(12 A	..	16%	£22 1-2
(12 B	..	7%	£21 1-2
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp.	do.	7%	£18-10
Eastern Bank, Ld. £4 ..	Feb.-	£4	£87½
National Bank of India £12	Nov.	5%	75
	Sep.-Mar.	14%	600

Spinning and Weaving Companies.

Ahmedabad Advance ..	May-Oct.	25	320
Alliance	Apl-Oct.	Nil	50 Nom.
Berar Manufacturing ..	..	..	60
Bo. Cotton Manufacturing ..	..	..	100
Bo. Dyeing and M. Co., ..	..	25	650
Bombay United	May-Nov	25	490
Century	Apl-Oct.	6	250
Central India	May-Nov	65	1,824
China	Mar-Sep.	50	635
Chinoi Silk	..	20	400
Colaba Land and Mill ..	Mar.-Sep	30	1,470
Coronation Mills	Mar.-Sep	Nil	460
Connaught	do.	Nil	100
Coorla	April	40	600
Crescent	Mar.-Sep.	6	115
Currimbhoy	do.	10	2281
David	May.-Nov.	20	472
Edward Sassoon	..	8	190
Emperor Edward	..	25	415
Empress	Mar.-Sep.	..	150
Fazulbhoy	May	20	415
Framjee Petit	Apl.-Oct.	50	1,415
Finlay Mills	..	7-8	315
Gold Mohur	..	25	525
Hindustan	Mar.-Sep.	45	530
Howard and Bullough ..	do.	15	500
Hyderabad	do.	60	1,300
Imperial Cotton	do.	Nil	115
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching	do.	4	102½
Indian Manufacturing ..	do.	40	425
Indo-China Manufg. ..	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,055
Indore Malwa	Dec.	4	142 1-2
James Greaves	Mar.-Sep.	Nil	200
Jamshed Manufg. ..	Apl.-Oct.	6½	85
Jewraj Bapoo	May	20	400
Jubilee Mills	Apl.-Oct.	Nil	125
Khandesh Rs. 610. ..	June-Dec.	25	90½
Khatao	May-Nov.	45	1,360
Kohinoor	Mar.-Aug.	25	752½
Lakshmi Cotton	April	60	1,160
Madhowji Dharamsi ..	June-Dec.	75	1,160
Madras United	June-Dec.	60	1,965
Maneckjee Petit	Mar.-Sep.	50	1,960
Mayer Sassoon	..	Nil	80
Morarjee Goculdas	Apl.-Oct.	115	2,770
Nawab of Cambay	..	30	350
New Great Eastern	Apl.-Oct.	7	225
New City of Bombay ..	Mar.-Sep.	30	1,020
Phoenix	Jan.-July.	7	162 1-2
Presidency	Apl.-Oct.	Nil	390
Ripon	do.	Nil	250
Sassoon Cotton	April	Yr.50	750
Sassoon Silk	do.	Yr.35	420
Sholapore	June-Dec.	250	4,800
S. Mahratta	Nov.	..	50
Standard Mills	May.-Nov.	40	1,150
Sun	Oct.	..	102½
Surat Rice Mill	May.	15	200
Swan	New O.	10	280
Swadeshi	May.-Oct.	50	1,470
Textile	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,230
Union Mill	..	Nil	250
Vishnu Cotton	O.	Nil	395
	P.	Nil	635
Western India	Sep.	45	430
Mysore Spinning	July.	15	240

Miscellaneous Companies.

		Last Div.	Year.
Allcock Ashdown Co., ..	Oct.-May	Nil	150
All India U.I. Co., Ld. Rs. 20 ..	August	Nil	10
Bamankua	..	..	2
Backbay Bath	..	..	..
Badham Pile	..	2	90
Baroda Tram Co., ..	Jan.-Aug.	Nil	45
Bo. Burma T. Corpr. ..	..	15	895
Bombay Electric Supply and T. Co., Ld.	P. Feb.-Aug	6%	175
	O.	5%	225
Bombay Ice Manufg. ..	H. yearly	20	..
Bombay Flour Mill ..	Mar.-Oct.	30	930
Bo. Land and Building ..	..	5	100
Bombay S.N. Co., O. ..	Mar.-Sep.	6%	227½
Bombay S.N. Co., P. ..	Sep.-Oct.	20%	275
Central I.M. Co., Ld., ..	April	30Hyr	25
City of Bombay Building Co., ..	Dec.-Jan.	8	4 50
Delhi Flour	Sept.	30	20
Empire of I.L. Rs. 50. ..	..	..	40
Indian Cement Rs. 100 ..	..	..	54
Indian Mercantile In .. Co. Ltd., Rs. 20 ..	Dec.	30	..
		1½	..
Indian Ottam Oil Company.	O. Old 100	June	7½	15
	New Issue 75	..	..	..
		7½	..	200

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY MARKET.

(From our Correspondents.)

BOMBAY, Feb. 2.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages	Rs.	From	Bank.
4 boxes gold	3,07,200	Fremantle	National.

EXCHANGE.

Rates are unchanged, but there is very little business passing on either side of the account.

We quote:—

		s.	d.
BANKS SELLING—			
T. T. ready	..	1-4	3-32
D. D. mail	...	1-4	3-32
T. T. forward, Apl.	..	1-4	
BANKS BUYING—			
Private D. D. ready	...	1-4	5-32
Credits 3 m-s ready	...	1-4	1-4
,, ,, forward, Mar.		1-4	7-32
,, 6 m-s ready	...	1-4	11-32
France 3 m-s ready	...		171
Marks ,, ,,	...		139
60 dys Hongkong	...		139½
,, ,, Shanghai	...		187½
,, ,, Japan	...	...	148

BULLION.

Bar Silver in London declined 1/16 on Saturday both for ready and delivery, the rates being 26 7/16 and 26½ respectively. The tone of the Market is quiet but steady and rates, which opened easier, remained unchanged to the close, with a small business doing.

We quote:—	Rs.	a.	p.
English bar gold	23	15	9
Australian bar gold	23	15	3
Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver (cum duty) ready	76	10	0
1st Settlement ..	76	6	0
2nd Settlement	76	1	0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 30th January 1914.

	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	36	43,446
B. B. & C. I. Railway	42	49,371

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Paper Market displayed a fair amount of activity to-day and the rates fluctuated within the range of three annas during the course of the day. The Market opened at Rs. 95-13-6 gradually dropped to Rs. 95-10-6, but again recovered and finally closed at Rs. 95-11 for 27th February delivery.

4 per cent Port Trust Bonds stood in demand at Rs. 102-8.

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share Market kept steady to-day.

Colaba Mill Shares opened at Rs. 1,460 but at the close were in demand at Rs. 1,475.

Fazulbhai stood steady at, Rs. 442-8 and David at Rs. 375.

New Great Eastern Mill Shares moved up to Rs. 225.

Crescents were quoted at Rs. 112-8 and Currimbhai at Rs. 227-8.

Bank of Bombay Shares stood at Rs. 1,555

Tata Hydro Ordinary Shares were in demand at Rs. 1,090.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary Shares were placed at Rs. 76-8 and Deferred at Rs. 136.

COTTON.

There was little change in the American Markets on Saturday, New York futures being 5 and 3 points up and New Orleans 5 and 4 points up. Spot New Orleans was again ¼ down, which shows weakness. Private cables, however, are more encouraging and one well-known firm advises continuing purchases on every decline. The near future of the Market is uncertain.

The Local Market has been easier to-day. Good Broach opened at Rs. 286 and declined to Rs. 283½ with more sellers than buyers. Some business was done in fine Khamgaon Akola March and fine Bengals March at the lower rates ruling this afternoon. At the close the Market is quiet. Good Broach is quoted Rs. 283½ and fine Khamgaon Akola March Rs. 240.

B. C. T. A. QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Super Fine.	Fine.	Mid. Fine.	Good	Delivy.
H.G. Bengals	....	211	204	—	Ready.
M.G. Bengals	..	214	205	—	Ready.
M.G. Scind-Punjab		209	200	—	Ready.
M.G. Khandesh		221	212		Ready.
M.G. Hinguughat Wardha ..		272	..	..	Ready.
M.G. Nagpore, Kamptee		267	..	..	Ready
M.G. Veotmahl		257	..	..	Ready.
M.G. Dhamangaum, Poolcaum		250	..	..	Ready.
M.G. Akola, Khamgaum "Fair Staple"		240	..	..	Ready.
M.G. Amaoti		242	..	..	Ready.
M.G. Broach		291	..	..	Mar. 25th.
do.		..	286	..	15-25
M.G. Muttia		217	208	..	Ready.

LIVERPOOL OPENER.

Opening Tone	Dull.
Estimated Sales	10,000
Total Imports	1,000

Months.	To-day's price.
F. M.	6.70 plus. 2
M. A.	6.71 ,, 1
A. M.	6.69 ,, 1
M. J.	6.69 ,, 1
J. J.	6.65 ,, 1
J. A.	6.61 ,, 1
A. S.	6.50 ,, 1
S. O.	6.34 ,, 1
O. N.	6.25 ,, 2

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat :—The Market is steady.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready White, Pessi 85 % ...	5	9	0	R. T.
White Pessi 75 %	5	8	0	,,
White Delhi, May	5	15	0	,,

Linseed :—The Market is steadier.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Bold Brown, Ready	7	12	0	R. T.
Bold Brown May	8	12	9	R. T.

Rapeseed :—The Market is quiet but steady.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p	
Brown Cawnpore	7	12	0	R. T.
Yellow Cawnpore	9	0	0	,,
Brown Delhi May	8	14	0	R. T.

Teeleseed :—The Market is quiet.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
85 % Bold White.....	57	0	0
Mughi	53	0	0
Black Kutni	45	0	0

Groundnuts :—The Market is quiet.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Bold	47	8	0
Small	46	8	0

Mowraseed :—The Market is quiet.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready	8	0	0	B. T.

Poppyseed :—The Market is dull

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready	10	2	0	B. T.

Castorseed :—The Market is steady.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Madras ready	34	8	0
Guzerat ready	33	8	0

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 24 hours ending on Saturday at 6 p.m. :—

Cotton	19,962 Bales
Wheat	9,593 Cwts.
Linseed	1,886 ,,
Rape, Rai, etc.	32 ,,
Gingelyseed	8,844 ,,
Poppyseed	Nil. ,,
Groundnuts	7,305 ,,
Castorseed	5,580 ,,
Rice	3,750 ,,
Myrabollams	1,645 ,,
Cottonseed	15,257 ,,
Mowraseed	27 ,,
Gram	489 ,,
Jowar	2,630 ,,
Maize	Nil. ,,
Barley	140 ,,

ANTARCTIC TRAVELLING.

EXPERIENCES OF SIR ERNEST SHACKLETON.

Sir Ernest Shackleton, in conversation with a representative of "The Times," described some of the physical hardships which he and his comrades will have to face on their forthcoming expedition to the Antarctic. Dealing with the subject of food for travellers in that region, he emphasised the value of sugar, the craving for which, he said, is most acute. Sir Ernest Shackleton added :—

To show you how valuable to the explorer sugar is, there was an occasion when we marched 321 miles, drawing laden sledges, in fourteen and a half days. Every two hours we took two or three lumps of sugar each. Within ten minutes of eating this we could feel the heat going through our bodies. The highest temperature of that march was sixty-two degrees below zero.

Talking of temperature, it is a remarkable fact that while high upon the plateau our temperature except just after we had finished eating. Just after a meal the mercury rose to within a point or two of the normal. This curious circumstance has suggested a new arrangement of the hours of march. Night and day in the ordinary sense will not exist for us. On the coming expedition a nineteen-hour day is to be adhered to. On awakening one hour will be devoted to preparation; after this there will be a four-hour march, followed by an hour's rest, another four-hour march and a second hour's rest. Sleep time, which formerly lasted from 7 to 8 p.m., till 6 a.m., will be shortened to eight hours—the period after which loss of heat becomes more important than gain in rest. We shall by this means save thirty-five hours in a week, and do about eight hours of marching a day. The arrangement will be better for both men and dogs.

We shall take with us no stimulants except tea and cocoa. We drink the tea at midday to refresh us for the "afternoon" march. The cocoa is taken last thing at night to preserve body heat during the hours of sleep. The greatest temptation which assails an Arctic explorer is the desire to drink on the march. At his feet lies potential liquid in unlimited quantity. But the snow is at forty degrees below zero and must be melted in the mouth. The heat required to melt it is much too precious to be thrown away, representing as it does strength and energy.

It was extraordinary how we used to crave for different kinds of food at different times. When eating starchy food to counteract dysentery on one occasion we all longed for meat, on another occasion, when eating meat exclusively, we craved starchy food. Seal blubber, which in winter quarters would have made us ill, was searched for eagerly on the march. A man who found a piece of blubber in these circumstances believed he had discovered a prize. We liked thick, fat puddings. Light articles of diet like jellies, into which we could not get our teeth, were useless to us. One of the finest dishes we ever tasted on returning to winter quarters consisted of the contents of ten tins of sardines laid out on fat bacon and covered with pastry. The chef d'œuvre concluded a twelve-course meal. Never once did our thoughts turn to alcohol.

"Catching cold" is almost unknown in the Antartic. The only time we ever suffered from a cold was just after we had opened a bale of English clothes to serve them out for winter wear. The germs apparently were lying dormant, having been inhibited by the cold. They "woke up" on being heated. The men whose duties took them into the open recovered in a day. The others suffered during four or five days.

Polar explorers commonly get bad colds on returning to civilisation. The reason, in Sir Ernest's opinion, is that the white blood corpuscles, "phagocytes"—whose duty it is to kill hostile germs—become atrophied or "lose their skill" in the pure Antartic air He added :—

There was an interesting illustration of this when the *Nimrod* anchored near an island to the south of New Zealand. The men went ashore and ran about naked on the beach. When they came on board they found themselves bitten all over the body by sand-flies. Their bodies swelled up terribly. We reached New Zealand three days later, and then were surprised to find that, while all those who had not been bitten contracted colds, those who had remained unagected. Apparently their white blood corpuscles had "wakened up."

Absence of sunlight has a most peculiar effect on the human complexion. When we emerged from four months of night our faces were green and yellow. The sun, however, soon restored our normal colour. Another curious point noted was that all the fifteen men of the shore party were discovered to have blue-grey or blue eyes. The Antarctic explorer is not so favourably situated as the Arctic. In summer 100 different kinds of miles of the North Pole. The tracks of the Arctic are met with 100 miles from the Pole. In the case of the South Pole, on the contrary, no flowering plants exist within 1 700 miles. Within 750 miles all animal and plant life is non-existent.

LONDON LETTER.

FINANCE & COMMERCE.

MPENDING INDIAN LOAN.

TROUBLE IN THE FRENCH BANKS.

DULL STOCK MARKETS.

BANK OF ENGLAND STRENGTHENING ITS POSITION.

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Jan 16.

A spurt in prices with the New Year would have been about the most harmful thing that could have happened to our Markets, yet most members expected it and express disappointment that there has not been any important movement. There is certainly plenty of money waiting for investment and it is expected that a further reduction will be made in the Bank of England standard rate before long. Underwriters are evidently adopting a very careful attitude, otherwise the expected rush of new issues would have begun to make its appearance by now. It is known that several are quite ready for flotation directly circumstances seem favourable, while much interest attaches to the impending Indian loan and sundry mysterious attentions to Indian stocks are looked on as "preparings" of the public mind. As regards the dullness of markets and the caution of under writers it must be remembered that the big finance houses know much that is hidden from the public eye. An example of this is given by the Paris correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" to-day, who tells of a big Paris Bank that is in difficulties. I have had much to say in past letters of the financial operations of Paris banks and when our press was lamenting the lethargy of our Stock Exchange in view of the apparent strength and activity in Paris, I pointed out how artificial and dangerous the position in the French capital was. The bank in question has a capital of fifteen million francs, but it seems the amount of liabilities may be two million pounds and there is likely to be a good deal of trouble on the Bourse. It will not be surprising if other banks in the gay city develop trouble, for there has been a great deal of very speculative finance among French financial institutions.

LITTLE TO ENCOURAGE SPECULATORS.

But apart from the submerged truth, there is little on the surface to encourage speculation at the moment. In the Far East it is that China has still to go through much before that period of internal peace, financial security and commercial prosperity, for which we are all waiting, sets in. To put it tersely Mexico is still "in a mess," while news from Brazil is to say the least discouraging. Above all we have had the serious strike news from South Africa. It is true that the forcible policy of the Government seems to be successful and from the business point of view, it looks as though the situation had much improved. But if the trouble quietens down in a day or two peace will have been secured at the cost of much ill-feeling and dormant resentment. Altogether there seems every reason why our Stock Markets should have remained in the dull and idle condition that they have and I doubt whether we shall see much improvement during the winter, at any rate. The Paris trouble will not make the position of the several suspended loans any the better. And, by the way, people are too apt to forget that these are ever hanging over that money market, with indirect effect on our own.

THE STOCK MARKETS.

Perhaps the quiet attention to one or two of the best trustee stocks may be the result of cheaper money and a readiness to invest where circumstances are beyond criticism. But elsewhere in the Stock Exchange business has been quieter if anything. The very slight improvement that was shewn in business in the Home Railway Market last week has given place to even greater slackness than existed before the New Year set in. There is no reason to look for any other cause than the general adverse conditions, apart from the money market. At the same time trade is likely to shrink during the next few months and not only does the investor take this into consideration, but it may lead the directors of the various companies to adopt a very conservative policy in the matter of distributions.

The most cheerful market in our Stock Exchange has been that devoted to American Rails; which is usually, and especially now a reflection of New York. The American department has always been devoted to "Street Markets," that is to say "dealings in the street after official hours." The reason for this is obvious. New York opens business at 10 o'clock in the morning. As the clock strikes ten in Wall Street, the hands point to quarter past three in London, so that by the time the opening prices are cabled over here it is nearly time for the doors of the "House" to be closed, naturally it is not necessary for business to be very active for members to take advantage of the cosy little court into which the door of that part of the Stock Exchange, leads to hold a late "Street" market. During the very dull time at the end of 1913, there was practically no street market in American railway shares: but is is a promising sign of the times that there have been quite active scenes in the street during the past week. Of course the monetary position in Now York is a strong one and the outlook for business throughout the country is excellent. Apart from this we have the passing of the Currency Bill and a belief that President Wilson will be satisfied with quiet persistent development of his policy without any sensational move that may lead to the undue disturbance of capital. Rises have taken place in Yankee Railway descriptions all along the line, while United States Steels have been a firm market. The better tone in these last is due to a belief that the report for the last quarter of 1913, will be better than was thought a week ago. The figures will make their appearance at the beginning of month and the more optimistic talk of earnings amounting to twenty-four million dollars.

Canadian Pacific shares have sympathised with the Yankee market and withstood the effects of some liquidation by nerve-stricken Paris. For the financial year to date the Canadian Pacific has reported a total gross improvement of 1,351,000 dollars which follows on an expansion of 11,387,000 dollars for the first twenty-eight weeks of 1912-13. Poor traffic returns had an adverse, if not serious effect on Grand Trunk issues.

South African mining shares have held up pretty well in view of the gravity of the strike news, though it must be borne in mind that there has been so little speculation or buying in this department during the past few months, and so much shaking out of weak holders that prices may be regarded as at bedrock and firmly held. Beyond some attention to Russian descriptions and just a little business in oils there has been practically no business in other sections of our stock exchange.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

The Bank of England has been strengthening her position considerably during the week, and at the "Return" on Thursday there were revealed figures that would have justified a further reduction in the official rate of discount. That the directors would have made a further reduction of a half per cent. is generally believed, had it not been for the troubles in South Africa. This may be so, but there may also be—and I am inclined to ... are—other considerations known to the Bank Directors that might have led them to adopt a very cautious policy. Some idea of the rapid increase in strength developed by the Bank of England may be gathered from the fact that, while a week ago the proportion of "Reserve to Liabilities," was 49.3¼ per cent. yesterday's return shewed a proportion of 55.58 per cent. About £700,000 arrived in bar gold during the week, and except £181,000 that was shipped to your country there was no external demand of importance. One of the large joint stock banks purchased £100,000 and the rest went to the Bank of England.

THE RUBBER INDUSTRY.

There are some interesting facts in connection with the rubber industry that rather upset preconceived notions. For example I can point out that notwithstanding estimates of a much larger production and in spite of the great increase of plantation rubber, the world's total supply of the commodity last year was only 108,500 tons, or 12,500 tons more than in 1912. There was an increase of about 18,000 tons in the plantation supply, but the total outturn of other grades of rubber was some 6,000 tons short of the 1912 supply. These figures are very significant, pointing as they do to the possibility of no increase at all in the total supply of rubber in the present year. The production of plantation rubber would undoubtedly have been much larger had prices been more remunerative, and to that reason also may be ascribed the falling off in supplies from uncultivated areas. Such are the conditions in the wild industry that the effect of a fall in prices is not expected in supplies for some little time, so that it is rather a matter for surprise that there was any falling off at all in this direction during the past year. It is patent, however, that both in South America and Africa the rubber collecting industry is beginning to feel acutely the pinch of low prices, and, unless the tide turns in 1914, there may be such a slump in production that the deficit in wild rubber may quite off-set any increase from the plantation zone. Nor will the latter be entirely unaffected by the lower price level. The plantation industry is not yet in a position to face two-shilling rubber with equanimity, and, failing a rise in prices, the financing of many companies will be a matter of the gravest concern. As the Singapore correspondent of an American technical journal points out, it is conceivable that if dealers persist in their bearish tactics in the commodity market, there may be such a shortage in the supply of rubber that prices will again reach a famine level. This authority asserts that many thousands of acres of rubber in the Middle East may become derelict, that production will be very greatly restricted, both of wild and cultivated rubber, and that before there is time to effect a remedy prices will once again run up owing to the demand exceeding the supply.

SHIPBUILDING RETURNS.

Lloyds Registor shipbuilding returns are always very interesting. At the last there were five hundred and thirteen merchant vessels of 1,956,606 gross tons under construction in the United Kingdom. It is notable that in spite of the heavy falling off in shiping business this shews an increase in the number of vessels though there is a falling off in the tonnage. The previous quarter shewed 508 vessels of 1,987,254 tons, so that the difference is not very great either way. A year ago 542 vessels were under construction of 1,970,042 tons. The warships under construction for the British flag at the Royal Dockyards for the last quarter were 16 of 162,640 gross tons, at private yards there were 66 ships of 319 1,171 gross tons.

WORLD'S BIGGEST ENCYCLOPAEDIA.

The London Library has just obtained the loan of a fragment of the biggest literary enterprise in the world. This is a beautifully-bound volume containing two sections of the renowned Chinese encyclopædia, the Yung Lo Ta Tien. The sections are numbered 19,865 and 19,866, so that they belong to somewhere about the end of the enormous compilation, which had 22,877 sections. This encyclopædia was the work, says a London correspondent, of an army of 2,000 scholars, and was made early in the fifteenth century. It was never printed, but it existed nearly intact in the Hanlin College in Pekin until the Boxer rising and the seige fourteen years ago. The college was burnt, and a mere hundred or so of the 11,100 volumes were saved. Some of these were rescued by an official of the British Legation, and have now been handed over to the Chinese Government. Others found their way into the hands of collectors, and are now in England. The two sections exhibited in the London Library are the property of Mr. Walter Merton. Six sections form part of the huge collection of Chinese books recently presented to the Bodleian by Mr. Edward Backhouse. The British Museum has five of the parts. The piece in the London Library is said to be chiefly on the subject of bamboo.

SCIENCE v. LOGIC.

"The philosopher should never forget that the scientist is doing the actual work of human knowing, of which logic profess to expound the theory," says Dr. F. C. S. Schiller, of Oxford, in *Science Progress*. "But unfortunately science and logic at present conduct their operations almost completely out of each other's sight, and only so avoid a conflict which, if they met, would be fatal to one or the other."

PRINCE MOTORIST FINED.

At Working on Jan. 10 Abdullah Khan, a Persian Prince of Rotherwick-road, Golder's Green, London, appeared in answer to a summons for driving a motor-car to the public danger in London-road, Ripley.

Police witnesses said the timed speed of the vehicle was over thirty-two miles an hour through the village. The defendant denied that the speed was dangerous, and was supported in his contention by a member of the committee of the Royal Automobile Club.

The defendant was fined £3 and costs.

TRANSVAAL GOLD.

The output of gold by the Transvaal mines in the last four years was:—

	Ounces.
1910	7,534,000
1911	8,237,000...
1912	9,124,000
1913	8,795,000

171,337 natives were employed in the mines at the end of December, 1913.

ALL INDIA NEWS BRIEF.

The conference regarding the proposed Higher Chiefs College has been fixed for 3rd March at Delhi.

The Vizagapatam District Association unanimously have resolved to invite the next session of the Indian National Congress to Vizagapatam.

Nawab Sirajul Islam has accepted the chairmanship of the Reception Committee of the Bengal Provincial Conference to be hold in Comilla during the Easter holidays.

According to the papers received by the mail, no confirmation was obtainable in London of the report that the Prince of Wales is likely to visit India at the end of the year.

In reply to an enquiry by the Government of Bengal the Bengal Chamber has replied that some commercial travellers are no doubt provided with powers of attorney, but it is understood that, as a general rule, such is not the case.

In the name of the landholders of Eastern Bengal and the Provincial Mahomedan Association, the Nawab of Dacca, invited all British and Indian officers to a garden party at the Shah Bagh, on Sunday afternoon. This was intended to express the thanks of the leading inhabitants to the troops and was attended by all the civil officials of the division.

As the result of the enquiry held by the District Magistrate of Alipur with regard to the strained relation between the local bar and Dy. Magistrate Moulvi Ahmed, the former has relieved the latter of all criminal work. Under orders from the District Magistrate, the Moulvi Shaheb has made over his charge to Mr. Alexander Mitter, Sub-Deputy Magistrate.

In August 1912, the Madras Government sectioned as an experimental measure, the introduction in nine Taluk Boards of the system of nominating unofficial Presidents. The Government have come to the conclusion that the result of the experiment has been, on the whole, satisfactory, and that the Governor-in-Council has been pleased to sanction the extension of the system to ten other Taluk Boards.

A Medical Association has been formed by the passed students of the Calcutta Medical School and College of Physicians and Surgeons, Bengal, attached to Albert Victor Hospital with a view to send a memorial to the Government for the Registration of the names of the passed students of the above Institution along with others proposed in the Medical Bill now before the the Council.

The Governor of Madras purposes paying an official visit to Native and British Cochin at the end of March after the completion of his tour in Tinnevelly. It is understood that the abdication of the "gadi" by H. H. the Maharajah of Cochin will take place during His Excellency's visit to Ernakulam, and that the installation of the Heir Apparent will take place soon after the abdication, the ceremony taking place, as usual, in the old Muttoncherry Palace.

At a meeting of colliery managers held at the Railway Institute, Dhanbaid, (Bengal), held last week, it was agred to form a with a view to affiliation with Colliery Managers' Association in India the national Association of Colliery Managers in Great Britain. The meeting was fully representative of the Raneegunge and Jherria districts, and over 150 colliery managers holding first-class certificates signified their intention of joining the Association. All holders of first-class certificates under the Indian Mines Act are elegible for membership.

A railway having been found unpracticable for connecting Kashmir with British India, it is reported that an aerial cableway is to be constructed 75 miles long and costing 45 lakhs. It will run from Abbottabad to Baramtola and from thence to Srinagar a distance of 38 miles there is to be an electric railway. Hydro-electric with power derived from the Jhelum will be the motive. The cable will be supported by lattice work towers of about 100 ft. in height covering long spans of about 800 yds. The steel cars will have a capacity of from 335 lbs. to 450 lbs. each running 30 to the mile. The scheme is before the Government of India for approval.

HALF A PEG

OF

TREACHER'S

SPECIAL LIQUEUR

AND

A SPLIT SODA

WILL SATISFY THE TASTE OF MOST.

It is an exceptionally good blend of the best Highland Whiskies and compares favourably with any of the high-priced advertised brands.

As a Peg Whisky it is distinctly first class, being characterised by those qualities that make it a very suitable drink for every day use. To get the real flavour, it should be taken *without ice* in the first instance, as the latter always, necessarily, detracts from the flavour of the better class Whiskies, while it masks the faults of the cheaper types, and consequently, renders it impossible to make a true comparison.

We ask you not to be prejudiced by bias in favour of a brand because it is advertised by a prominent house; but to buy a bottle of Special Liqueur and test it against any brand you are now using.

Rs. 36 per dozen.

TREACHER & Co., Ltd.,

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Improvement Trust, 4 p.m.

High Court Criminal Sessions, 11-30 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, February 4.

Bombay Standing Committee, 4-10.

Bombay Ice Manufacturing Company, Extraordinary General Meeting, 14, Hamman Street, 3.

Salle Francaise; third number of the "Spoken Journal," 6-20.

Rev. W. Mallis's lecture at Y. M. C. A., Wodehouse Road, Fort, at 6-30 p.m. Subject:—Egypt's Legacy to Israel.

THURSDAY, February 5.

Meet, Bombay Hunt, Santa Cruz, Daybreak.

SATURDAY, February 7.

B. V. R. Camp of Instruction at Santa Cruz concludes

B. V. A. Camp opens.

Bombay Races, Eighth Extra Meeting, Mahaluxmi Race-course.

Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11 p.m.

The Alcazar, Cinema de Luxe 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

The Gaiety "La Scala" theatre 6-30 p.m. and 7-45 p.m.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45; 7 to 8-30; 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30 (S. T.).

LAD MANDAL ARTS EXHIBITION.

The Lad Mandal Arts Exhibition will be open to persons of all communities on Wednesday next, the 4th February 1914, between 2 and 5 p.m. (B. T.), for ladies only and 7 and 10 p.m. (B. T.), for all.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

On behalf of the members of the Jewish division an address will be presented to Major R. J. Blackham, C.I.E., V.H.S., R.A.M.C., Bar-at-Law, Honorary General Secretary of the Indian Branch of the St. John Ambulance Association, at the premises of the Israelite School, Mazagaon, on Wednesday the 4th instant at 8-30 a.m.

FIRE AT GIRGAUM.

A fire which resulted in damages to the extent of Rs. 4 000 took place yesterday morning in a number of bales of cotton waste which were stacked in a compound behind the Girgaum Paper Mill. The fire was extinguished by the Gowalia Tank fire engine in a short time. Mr. Abdeally Samsudeen, a Bozah, is the proprietor of the mill.

A MILL HAND'S SUICIDE.

The dead body of Tukaram Bapu (35), a Hindu mill hand, was found floating in a well behind his house at Sion.

The deceased had been suffering from fever for some time. He left his house on the 28th ultimo saying he was going in search of work. As he failed to return a report was made to the police.

At an inquest which was held on his dead body the jury returned a verdict of suicide by drowning.

DINNER TO MR. AND MRS. N. G. WELINKAR.

Mr. and Mrs. N. G. Welinkar were last night entertained at dinner at Green's Restaurant by members of the Students' Brotherhood and other friends on the occasion of their departure for Hyderabad. The Rev. Dr. Scott presided and in a brief but happy speech proposed the health of Mr. and Mrs. Welinkar. Mr. Welinkar briefly responded. There were no other speeches and, after an hour or so spent in conversation, the company dispersed.

PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The report of this Hospital for the month of November 1913, shows that the total number of patients admitted during the month was 69, while 65 had remained over from October, making a total of 134 patients in the Hospital. Of these 24 were discharged cured, 25 left relieved or of their own accord, 5 died and 80 remained at the end of the month, Rs. 2,084-14-0 were realised in fees, etc., while the working expenses came to Rs. 7,267-7-4, resulting in a net loss for the month of Rs. 5,182-9-4 in the actual working of the Hospital.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

During the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. on Monday four attacks and deaths from plague and one attack and death from small pox were reported in Bombay city. There was no case of cholera reported during the same period. The total mortality from all causes was 106 as compared with 93 of the corresponding period of 1913 and 107 of 1912. Out of a total of 1,845 rats caught by the Municipal rat-catchers on Saturday last, 42 were found to be plague-infected, Mandvi alone accounting for no less than 13 of the later.

COMING ATTRACTION AT THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

We are given to understand that Mr. Charles Howit, a popular South African stage celebrity, who has been associated for ten years with Mr. Leonard Rayne's Companies and has done so much to uphold the aims of the profession in South Africa, is to visit shortly Bombay with a selected company of artists, which will include among others Miss Gertrude Godard and Mrs. and Mr. John Framston.

During their visit the company will present plays quite new to Bombay. The repertorie will range from Drury Lane and Adelphi Drama to farcical comedy and will embrace more delicate works in the shape of society plays by well-known authors.

A FAREWELL ENTERTAINMENT.

A gathering of the officers and subordinates in the Road and Buildings Departments of the Bombay Municipality, was held in the Municipal Office to give a farewell address to Mr. Amritlal V. Thakkar, L.C.E., Superintendent of Roads, who resigned his post to join the Servants of India Society, on Saturday evening. Mr. Bhedwar, the Assistant Engineer, took the chair. A short address was read by Mr. Gupta, Roads Inspector, briefly describing Mr. Thakkar's honest and hard work, his untiring Zeal and capability and complimenting him on his self-sacrifice. Other speeches followed and Mr. Thakkar made a suitable reply. The Assistant Engineer presented Mr. Thakkar with a silver casket containing a richly decorated silver dish and garlanded him amidst loud cheers.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS

ALLEGED FORGERY OF A RECEIPT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the instance of Mr. Pestonji Fardunji, the cashier of Messrs. Payne and Co., solicitors, Muhamad Hussain Munshi, of the firm of Haji Jakeria Haji Ahmed Patel, was charged with forging a receipt given by the cashier of Messrs. Payne and Co., to Haji Jakeria Haji Ahmad Patel. It was alleged that the accused, who received a cheque for Rs. 5,181-12-0 from his firm in May, 1913, cashed it at the National Bank, and paid to Messrs. Payne and Co., Rs. 3,181-12-0, and that he altered the figure 3 to 5 subsequently in the receipt, in order to make it Rs. 5,181-12-0. The case was adjourned.

GOLDSMITH CHARGED WITH MISAPPROPRIATION.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliviera. Third Presidency Majistrate, Ramaswaraj, a Madrasi goldsmith, residing in Bombay, was charged at the instance of Mahadeo Sanderao, also a goldsmith, with misappropreation.

It was alleged that Mahadeo, on the 19th December last, handed to the accused gold, weighing 3 tolas 5 wals for the purpose of making a chain, and that it was agreed that the chain was to be delivered in three days. On calling, however, at the accused's shop, three days later, Mahadeo found that the accused had gone up-country. He informed the police. The accused was sent up from South Canara, and on arrival here produced a chain, which weighed 3 tolas. The gold handed to the accused was 21⅜ carat, but the chain 21, and the work inferior to that usually done by the accused. The Madras police who searched the accused's house and person in Madras, did not find the chain in his possession.

It was urged on behalf of the defence that the accused had received a letter that his mother was ill and left immediately. He called at Mahadeo's shop, but did not find him in, and had written him a postcard.

The accused was discharged.

SEQUEL TO A SPREE.

OCCUPANTS THROWN OUT OF A MOTOR.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. G. R. Khairaj, Inspector Doran charged Tukaram Muktaji, a chauffeur, with rash and negligent driving.

It appears the accused drove his master, Mr. Hayle of Messrs. Volkart Brothers, home, on the night of the 30th. ultimo, and instead of putting the car back in the garrage at Wellington Mews, he went for a spree with some of his friends without his master's knowledge and consent. The accused picked up his friends at Mandvi and drove to Grant Road where they partook of drinks. From there he drove them to Malabar Hill and Pedder Road, drinking all the time on the way On coming down Malabar Hill the accused, who was under the influence of liquor, and driving on the wrong side of the road, let the car rush down the incline with the result that it dashed against the pavement and knocked against a tree. The occupants were thrown clear of the car, which was badly damaged, and sustained slight injuries. The driver pleaded drunkenness and said he did not know what he was doing.

His Worship convicted him and sentenced him to pay a five of Rs. 30 or in default to undergo fifteen days' simple imprisonment

HOSPITALITY AND KINDNESS ABUSED.

William Graham, G. Hutson and one Desai were yesterday charged by Deputy Inspector Melville before Mr. G. R. Khairaj, at Mazagon, the first with theft in a building of clothing and property belonging to Mr. G. W. Wrightman and the other two with aiding and abetting one another in the commission of the said offence.

The facts of the case from the evidence are, that Graham, the first accused, went to the P. W. D. office in search of employment and there met Mr. Wrightman to whom he narrated a sad history of his ill-luck to obtain a situation and a pitiful account of the privation and suffering he was enduring. Mr. Wrightman taking compassion on the man offered him hospitality and asked him to stop at his place at Sankli Street till such time as he secured employment.

A week after this Mr. Wrightman received an urgent telegram from Madras requesting his presence there as his father was very ill. He accordingly left Bombay leaving Graham in charge of his house. After some days he returned to find that Graham had disappeared with practically all his belongings, a bicycle and a revolver, were also missing. He immediately informed the police. The latter went to Graham's room at Dhun Castle and recovered part of the property. In course of enquiries Desai, the third accused, was seen riding the complainant's bicycle and was arrested. A few days later the house of Hutson the second accused, at Frere Road, was searched when some more property was recovered.

The evidence led to show that during Mr. Wrightman's absence, Graham had invited the two other accused to the complainant's place and there spent a glorious time, selling the complainant's property and drinking with the money. His Worship convicted all the three accused and sentenced the first to one month's and the second and third to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment each.

When other remedies fail to cure that headache, here's the cure. Stearns' Headache cure, headache gone in a few minutes.

SPORTING NEWS.

LUCKNOW RACES.

FULL CARD AND GOOD SPORT.

BAD DAY FOR BACKERS.

(Specially Reported for "The Chronicle")

LUCKNOW, Feb. 2.

There was a visible falling off in the attendance to-day on the course as many visitors had left. There was a very full card put out, and attempts to pick out winners proved the undoing of many backers. To those who were not engaged in financial speculations the sport was excellent, the handicapper having not only brought his fields well together, but also confusion to those who attempted to pick out winners. The Stewards at the close of the racing heard the representations of bookmakers for and against the arrangements made at this meeting for the first enclosure and they have deferred giving any dicision on the question for the present.

There are to be three days open gymkhana here in the middle of the month ere the 8th Hussars leave for Umbala.

HANDICAP HORSE HURDLES.—2 miles.

Mr. Fleming's RED LUCIFEER 10-7,
Mr. Fleming's Red LUCIFER 10-7, Mr. Thursby 1

Conlonel Desaraj Urs' FIVE CROWN 12st 7lbs, Capt. Kenworthy 2

Captain M. Bernard's JOHNNY WALKER 9st. 0lb. McNeilage 3

Also ran:—Bambine, 11st 9lbs, Simson 10st 9lbs, (Cd. 10st 10lbs) Miss Santoi 10st. 2lbs. Terra Firma, 9st 0lb.

Betting:—Five to four on Five Crown, four against Johnny Walker, six Red Lucifer, tens the rest.

The race:—Terra Firma led from Five Crown to the last hurdle where the latter took the lead but was caught up in the rails by Red Lucie who won by two and a half lengths, three lengths between second and third.

Time:—3 minutes and 49 1/5 seconds.

DESERT HANDICAP.—5 furlongs.

Capt. Haynes's ARABIAN SPOT 7st. 0lb. (Cd. 7st. 6lbs.), A. Hoyt 1

General Nawbzada Obaid Ullah Khan's FINANCIER 7st. 7lbs. Smyth 2

Sirdar Jewan Singh's MINER 8st 13lbs. Northmore 3

Sirdar Jewan Singh's HYRIM 9st. 9lbs. Quinn 4

Also ran:—Hachel, 9st. 4lbs. The Count, 9st. 0lb. Brandy II 8st. 0lb. St. Hilarion 7st. 9lbs. (Cd. 7st. 11lbs.) Dalil 6st. 12lbs. (Cd. 7st. 5lbs.) Grey Fox 6st. 8lbs. (Cd. 6st. 11lbs.), Midday, 6st. 5lbs. Poona Mail 6st. 0lb. (Cd. 6st. 5lbs.)

Betting:—Six to four against Brandy II four Arabian Spot, fives Hyrim, sixes Miner and Financier, tens the rest.

The race:—Miner looked all over winner up to the rails, Arabian Spot and Financier came up and the former of these won by a short head, a neck between second and third, and 1 length between third and fourth.

Time:—1 minute and 7 1-5 seconds.

HANDICAP PONY CHASE.—2 miles.

Colonel Desaraj Urs' MOLLY D. 12st. 0lb. Capt. Kenworthy 1

Lalla Ragholil Prasadas's MESALLIANCE 12st. 1lb. McNeilage 2

Mr. Sydney Smith's ADALINA 8st. 11lbs. (Cd. 9st. 0lb.) Mr. Thursby 3

Also ran:—Ormley 8st. 4lbs. (Cd. 8st. 5lbs.) fell.

Betting:—Two against each Molly D and Messalliance, three Ormley, four Adalina.

The race:—Molly D. ld from Mesalliance and Adalina till 5 furlongs where Mesalliance took the lead but going out wide lost the ground and Molly D. again took the lead and staying on won by one and a half lengths, three lengths between second and third.

Time:—4 minutes and 17 3/5 seconds. (Ormley fell at the second fence.)

GOOMTEE PLATE.—7 furlongs.

Sirdar Jewan Singh's KINDLY LIGHT 8st. 11lbs., Quinn 1

Messrs. Skinner and Asghar Ali Shah's AMALGAM, 8st. 12lbs. Andrews *2

Koer Sahib of Patiala's ALICE, 8st. 9lbs. Southall *2

* Dead heat.

Also Ran:—Naini 8-13, Maori King 8-7, Kiora 8-5, Lady Laragen 7-13, Sidonia 7-2, Sahana 6-0 (carried 6-3).

Betting:—Two against Alice and Kiora, four Kindly Light, fives Amalgam, tens the rest.

The Race:—They raced in a bunch till close to home when Alice, Kindly Light and Amalgam were in front and after an exciting finish Kindly Light won by a short head from the dead-heaters and the fourth a length off.

Time:—1min. and 31 1/5secs.

FAREWELL PLATE.—7 furlongs.

Mr. Garda's NIZAM-UL-MULK 9st. 4lbs. Southall 1

Major Ikbal Mohamed Khan's SALISBURY 7st. 8lbs. Japeth 2

Mr. Thomas's PRINCE CHARLIE 7st. 7lbs. Melsom 3

Sirdar Jewan Singh's MEAZER 9st. 12lbs. Quinn 4

Also Ran:—Mohsel 9-8, Rupert II. 9-3, Laffy 8-11 (carried 8-12), Dhol Sultan 8-10 (carried 8-12) Farchoud 8-5, Sadil Malik 7-12, Duhallow 7-7, Arme Blanche 7-7.

Betting:—Two against Nizam-ul-Mulk, three Meazer, sevens Sadil Malik, Salisbury, Arme Blance, tens the rest.

The Race:—After Salisbury made the running to near home the favourite overhauled him and won easily by one and a half lengths, 1¼ lengths between second and third, and 2½ lengths between third and fourth.

Time:—1min. and 37 2/5secs.

RESIDENCY PLATE.—6 furlongs.

Dr. Bassler's KING AVONDALE 8st 11lbs. Samson 1

Capt. Brough's MAHONEY BOY, 8st. 11lbs. Northmore 2

Mr. Burjorjee's BLUE DUCK, 8st 8lbs. Andrews 3

Capt. Fleary Teulon's BLACK PORT, 6st. 7lbs. Japheth 4

Also Ran:—Rococo 9-12, Eagle Bird 9-9, Khan 9-4, Pyers Mostyn 8-13, Silver Memory 8-10, Winsome 8-5, Lady Spring 8-3, Lark Lodge 7-3 (carried 7-5).

Betting:—Evens King Avondale, threes against Eagle Bird and Blue Duck, eights Silver Memory and Khan, twenty the rest.

The Race:—King Avondale early took the lead and won by one and a quarter lengths, same distance between second and third, and 2½ lengths between third and fourth.

Time:—1min. and 15 1/5secs.

POINTS CUP.—6 furlongs.

Mr. Sydney Smith's SIRENIA, 6st. 12lbs. Durga 1

Colonel Mussenden's GILLIE FLOWER 8st. 9lbs. Sampson 2

Sirdar Jewan Singh's HOPSCOTCH, 9st. 12lbs. Quinn 3

Also Ran:—Ruminant 8-11, and Sirenia.

Betting:—Five to four against each Hopscotch and Gillie Flower, five Ruminent.

The Race:—Sirenia at once came away and was never headed and won by a length and a quarter, one length and a head between second and third.

Time:—1min. and 17 4-5secs.

BOMBAY DOG SHOW.

W. I. K. C. MEETING.

A meeting was called by the Western India Kennel Club yesterday evening at Green's Restaurant to discuss the holding of a Dog Show this year. The Club has now run shows for the last three years, and Mr. W. Lee as Honorary Secretary and Treasurer has had a very trying time indeed. He has sportingly enough come forward again to take over the onerous duties in the interests of the many fanciers there are here. It is therefore most disappointing, to put it mildly, that the aforementioned meeting should have been attended by only two actual members of the Club and four others. Despite this lack of encouragement, every credit is due to the said official for his determination to go through with the proposal of carrying through the show this year with Mr. G. Walton, the only one shewing signs of a willingness to extend a helping hand. It is as well that the Honorary Secretary is of the optimistic turn of mind, feeling that there must be a large number anxious to see Bombay hold its own in the "doggy" line and likely to come forward once the project is properly on foot. The Hon. Hill Trevor is unfortunately at Home, and thus unable to help in keeping up the interest, but there are those here to whom one should not look in vain when called upon to discuss important matters.

Such a satisfactory pitch, was reached in the past that in 1911 a governing body was thought necessary with the result that a Kennel Club was formed, financially and otherwise this was at once attended with success, and the following year they launched out in a more pretentious manner than had ever been the case. With no income from gate receipts, as the show is held in the same enclosure as the Horse Show and was open to people who had paid for admittance to the latter, 1912 shewed a balance on the wrong side. It was a trivial loss, but they had to face another last year when however, the inability to obtain all that was promised was to blame. One can easily realise how difficult it is to make receipts balance expenditure when such a source of revenue as the one mentioned above is removed. Donations have been paltry in comparison with what one might expect, and the Club may be said to have done remarkably well to do what they did. The membership is nothing to what it should be, and it is certainly up to those who are desirous of having a show to come forward in more ways than by merely taking advantage of the work of honorary officials by entering. If they realise that this is not a business enterprise but a genuine sporting venture one feels sure that there will be many ready helpers willing to take more than a passing interest as merely owners of prospective prize winners.

The services of two well-known judges in Mrs. Morris and Colonel Impey were secured last year, and there can be no doubt that the show was run in as fair and up-to-date a manner as possible. Bombay earned the distinction of claiming, through Dr Miss Smith with her Japaneses, a certificate. Over eighty dogs were exhibited, and one can only hope the support will be liberal again. With the material there must be here, the W. I. K. C. should be a flourishing concern with a keen committee and a list of members long enough to put it safely on a sound footing.

Under the circumstances, with insufficient members to form a quorum, it was decided to approach the Committee and call another meeting for all interested within a few days. One hopes that those who have dogs to enter will shew more appreciation of the pains that are being taken mainly on their behalf.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

LADIES' HANDICAP DOUBLES.

The draw for the Bombay Gymkhana ladies' handicap doubles is as follows:—

Mrs. Blunt and Mrs Gibbs ..... Scr
Mrs. Muberly and Mrs. Busch ... plus 15.3
Miss O Osborne and Miss A Osborne plus 15 3
Mrs. Pirrie and Mrs. Margoliouth plus 15.3
Mrs. Cave and Mrs. Cocke ..... plus 15
Mrs. Kidd and Mrs. Reynolds ..... —30
Mrs. Portlock and Miss Ginn ..... scr
Mrs. Nelson and Miss Greenside ... plus 15

1st round to be played by 13th Feb. 1914.
2nd round to be played by 19th Feb. 1914.
Final to be played by 25th Feb. 1914.

After the stress and worry of a busy day at the office take a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It infuses a new strength and energy.

BOMBAY RACES.

EIGHTH EXTRA MEETING.

ENTRIES.

Bombay 8th Extra Meeting, Saturday 7th February 1914. Entry closed at 4 p.m. on Monday, 2nd February 1914.

THE FEBRUARY PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile.

R. R. Sirdar Sing and Mr. A. S. Oomer's br e m Dalmatia (aged.)
Mr. Wellman's b e g North (6 years.)
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradss's ch e g Forfeit (aged.)
Mr. R. R. S's b e g Mayfowl (aged.)
Mr. R. R. S's b e m Kempton (5 years.)
Mr. R. R. S's b e g Smirk (4 years.)
General Nawbzada Obaidulla Khan's b e m Flying Fish (5 years.)
Mr. J. Crawford's ch e g Bachelor's Knot (aged.)
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus's ch e m Wayward and Wild (aged.)
H. H. Jam Saheb's ch e m Lady R. (5 years.)

THE ARABIAN PLATE.—Distance about 1¼ miles.

Mr. Ali bin Talib's g a h Noor-ul-Malik (5 years.)
Mr. Ali bin Talib's g a h Rashad (4 years.)
Mr. Ali bin Talib's ch a h Good Gold (3 years.)
Messrs A. K. Dakayel and A. A. Makanji's g a h Grey Ghost II 13-3 (aged.)
Mr. S. A. Wahed's ch a h Seaman (5 years.)
Mr. A. S. Oomer's g a h British King 13-3 (aged.)
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradss's b a h Mexico 13-2½ (aged.)
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradss's g a h Bhatly Chief (4 years.)
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a g Soomsam 14-0 (aged.)
Mr. N. Begmahomed's b a h Mysore (aged.)
Mr. A. A. Rahman's b a h Young Dunya (5 years.)
Mr. A. R. Dakeel's g a h Kokab (5 years.)
Mr. J. K. Raja's b a h Guinea Merchant (6 years.)
Zaid bin Mahomed's ch a h Harry Johnson (6 years.)
Mr. Esmail Gussoo's b a h Ajmer (6 years.)
Mr. Naji Syed Rashid's b a h Golden Ducat (5 years.)
Mr. Naji Syed Rashid's ch a h Rashid Pasha (3 years.)
Mr. J. C. Smith's b a h Last Chance (aged.)
Mr. H. G. Mahomed's g a h Welcome (aged.)

THE NEWMARKET PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

R. R. Sirdar Sing and Mr. A. S. Oomer's br e m Dalmatia (aged.)
Mr. A. W. Essa's b e m Sly Kiss (4 years.)
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradss's ch e g Forfeit (aged.)
H. H. Jam Saheb's br aus h Starborn (4 years.)
Mr. R. R. S's bl aus g Keerit (aged.)
Mr. R. R. S's b aus m Tartania (4 years.)
Mr. R. R. S's b e h Kempton (5 years.)
Mr. Pitt's ch e m Impecunious (4 years.)
Mr. J. Crawford's ch e g Bachelor's Knot (aged.)
Mr. Homi P. Billimoria's b e g Hoppner years.)

THE LAMINGTON PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's g a h Ben Hur 13 2-½.
Mr. A. S. Oomer's g a h British King 13-3.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's b a h Lord Rosebery, 13 3-3½.
Mr. A. K. Dakayel and A. A. Makanji's g a h Grey Ghost II 13-3.
Yussun bin Zaid's g a h Maidania 13-3½.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b a h Ream 14-1½.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass's g a h Sweden 13-3.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass's b a h Tenebreuse 13-3½.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass's ch a h Soltar Star 13 3-½.
Mr. Ebranim bin Zaid's g a h Fado 13-2½.
Major J. G. Greig's b a g Castaway 13 3-½.
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's b a h Gafal 13-2.
Mr. T. Harrison's g a h Mat-hat-Baig 13-2½.
Mr. Eastwood's g a h Dilkush 13-3½.
Capt. S. J. Donvan's b a h Burg 13 2-½.
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's b a h Moonspot 13-3.

THE CUMBALLA PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Takore Saheb of Limbdi's g a h Grequa 13 1-½.
Capts. S. S. Hayne and H. C. Crozier's ch a h Aden 13 3½.
Major J. H. M. Davie's b a h Little King 13-3½.
Mr. A. W. Essa's ch a h Sah 13-3.
Mr. Shaik Esmail's g a h Malabo 13 1-½.
Mr. Shaik Esmail's b a h Bozar Beg 14-0.
Messrs. N. Rajmahomed and Mahomed Jamal's g a h Flying Bird 13-7.
Mr. Yacoob Sowdany and Kassum Javeri's b a h Turkish General 13-3.
Mr. G. H. G. Ali's g a h President 13-2½.
Mr. K. B. Sorabjee's b a h Alwar 13-3½.
H. H. Jam Saheb's g a h Lucifer 13-3½.
Mr. Ebrahim bin Zaid's g a h Jawan 13-2.
Mr. R. R. S's b a h Red Wood 13-2½.
Capt. E. B. Egerton's g a h Longboat 14-0.
Mr. A. A. Rahman's g a h Good Evening 13-2½.
Mr. P. R. Naik's g a h Agent 13-2½.
Messrs. A. R. Dakeel and A. A. Mahomed's b a h Mulberry 13-3.
Mr. Rashid Dakeel's g a h Lot 13-2½.
Mr. Ebrahim Mutlag's ch a h Mutar 14-0.
Mr. Ebrahim Mutlag's ch a h Saood 13-2½.
Mr. N. Jehangir's g a h Saidan 13-3½.
Mr. N. Jehangir's g a h Ata Allah 13-3½.
Mr. M. H. Sharaballi's br a h Small Diamond 13-3½.
Messrs. M. H. Sharaballi's and D. S. Mehta's g a h Old China 13-2½.
Mr. Buder bin Alwash's b a h Dhaidan 13-3½.
Mr. Haji Mahomood Mahomed's ch a h Hurbia 14-0.
Mr. Hassan Madar's b a h Mars 13-3½.
Mr. Ebrahim Mana's ch a h Beethoven 13-3¾.
Mr. Abdulla Mana's ch a h Jack London 13-2½.
Mr. Abdulla Mana's g a h Young Mooreed 13-3½.
Mr. R. J. Barsiwalla's b a h Dhahemsee 13-2.
Mr. A. R. H. Mahomed's g a h Aflatoon 13-1½.
Mr. E. Nazareth's g a h Royalist 13-1½.
Mr. Syed Rashid's ch a h American Spot 13-3½.
Major F. B. Prideaux's ch a h Bahrain Girl 14-0.
Major F. B. Prideaux's bl a m Miss Nagashi 13-3½.

THE WELLESLEY PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. A. S. Oomer's ch a h Economy 13-3½.
Nawab Najif Ali Khan's b a h Fareed Beg 13-3½.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's b a h Hercules 13-3½.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's g a h Maurice 13-3½.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's g a h Kaiser 13-3½.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's b a h Sherali 13-3½.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's g a h Vindication 13-2½.
Mr. Abdoola Faras' bl a h Progress 14-0.
Mr. Abdoola Faras' g a h Columbus 13-2½.
Mr. Abdoola Faras' ch a h Durban 13-2½.
Mr. N. Nanjee's b a h Buttercup 13-3½.
Mr. A. Nanjee's g a h Ace of Hearts 13-3½.
Mr. A. D. Jehangir's b a h Faleh Khan 13-3½.
Mr. G. R. Valimahomed's g a h Decoration 13-3½.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass's ch a h Balkan Prince 13-3½.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass's ch a h Oosman Pasha 13-3½.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass's ch a h Baltic 13-2½.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass's ch a h Battle 13-2½.
Mr. Haji Mahomood Mahomed's g a h Sayaar 13-2½.
Mr. Ali Khalaf's ch a h Afreen 14-0.
Mr. Nasir Rajmahomed's ch a h Present 13-3.
Mr. Ebrahim Hazamj's g a h Timoor 13-3½.
Messrs. Mahomood Shirazi and Yas Khadayer's b a h Conspirator 14-0.
Messrs. Mahomed Ablani and Yussuff bin Zaid's g a h Antonio 13-3.
Messrs. Shaik Kassum and S. A. Aziz's g a h Guldasta 13-2½.
Messrs. Dara Cowasjee and N. Begmahomed's g a h Quality 13-2½.
Mr. T. Harrison's ch a h Red Flag 13-2½.
Mr. Sulleman Mahalla's g a h Thunder 14-0.
Mr. Salim Abdul Rehman's b a h Rudas 13-3½.
Mr. Ebrahim Hazamy's g a h Good Star 13-3½.
Mr. Alwan Mahomed's b a h Meteor 13-2½.
Mr. Esmail Jurgis's g a h Ambassador 13-3½.
Mr. Pitt's b a h Monitor 13-2½.
Messrs. Essa Mulla Sulleman and A. R. Dakeel's ch a h Arrem 13-3½.
Mr. A. R. Dakeel's g a h Bin Rashid 14-0.
Mr. Yodha Maskur's ch a h Puma 13-3½.
Mr. Mirza Hoosein's g a h Nayel Pasha 13-1½.
Messrs Essa Mulla Sulleman and Abdool Rassool Essa's g a h Sayel 13-1½.
Mr. Elia Abdool Noor's b a h Vudhia 13-2½.
Mr. Mujeed Abdool Rehman's g a h Pupul 13-3.
Mr. Sahim Suffa's b a h Lotus 13-3½.
Mr. Abdoola Boshan's b a h Mishari 13-3½.
Mr. N. Jehangir's g a h Saidan 13-3½.
Mr. Heath's ch a h Abundance 13-3½.
Messrs. Ebrahim Kadam and Hoosein Kadam's g a h Emigrant 13-2.
Mr. Esse Mulla Sulleman and Abdool Rassool Essa's ch a h Vulture 13-3½.
Mr. Khalaf bin Saif's g a h Rejh Allah 13-3½.
Mr. Sayeed Mahomed's g a h Bismarck 14-0.
Mr. Juma bin Abdoola's b a h Sir Takib 13-3½.
Mr. Ebrahim Mana's ch a h Engine 14-0.
Mr. Abdoola Mana's g a h Crisis 13-3½.
Mr. Mahomed Mana's g a h Crescent 13-2½.
Mr. Mahomed Mana's g a h Hongkong 13-3½.
Mr. Lafta bin Sultan's ch a h Jingle 14-0.
Mr. Yusuff Sheriff's ch a h Jemadar 13-3½.
Mr. Syed Rashid's b a h English Spot 13-2½.
Mr. Helmi Effendi's bl a h Black Sea 13-2½.

DIVISIONAL BOXING TOURNAMENT.

PRESENTATION OF PRIZES.

(Associated Press.)

SECUNDERABAD, Feb. 2.

In the final of the 9th Divisional Boxing Tournament the following were the winners:—Open Middle Weights: Gr. Masters, R.F.A., beat Gr. Lynch, R.F.A.

Open Heavy Weights:—Lce. Cpl. Miles, K.L.I., beat Pte Ryan, Royal Dublin Fusiliers.

Novices Light Welter Weights:—Pte Johnson, 7th Dragoons, was knocked out by Pte Graham, Royal Inniskillings.

The 2nd round Novices Feather Weights:—Pte Shergold, K.L.I., beat Pte Campbell, R.D.F.

Open Bantam Weights, final:—Pte Burns, Loyal North Lancs, beat Pte Duggan, Royal Dublin Fusiliers.

Novices Welter Weights:—Pte Fillier, R.I.F., beat Pte O'Brien R.D.F.

Open Light Weights:—Pte Harris, K.L.I., beat Gr. Humphries, R.H.A.

Novices Middle Weights:—Pte Williamson, R.I.F., beat Pte Chater, 7th Dragoon Guards.

Open Welter Weights:—Pte Connor, L.N.L., beat Pte Peduzzie, L.N.L.

Novices Light Weights:—Pte Graham R.I.F., beat Pte Bamforth, R.F.A.

Open Feather Weights:—Gr. Saddler, R.H.A., beat Pte Byrne, R.D.F.

In a six round contest Gr. Masters, R.F.M., beat Lce-Cpl. Miles, K.L.I., thus winning the rubber in five fights.

The Best Regiment Cup was won by the Loyal North Lancs the runners up being the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.

General Wadeson before presenting the prizes congratulated these regiments and also referred to the sporting spirit shown by the Royal Dablin Fusiliers. The tournament, he said was a splendid success and had run for eleven nights. All would look forward to the Amballa results in the near future.

CALCUTTA FOOTBALL CLUB.

NEW RULES PASSED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 2.

At the extraordinary general meeting of the Calcutta Football Club held to-day the following new officers were elected:—Rugby Captain, H. W. Thomas, Vice-Captain J. W. G. Horne; Association Captain, S. C. B. Lee; Vice-Captain H. M. Sherman; Hockey Captain, J. C. Sewell; Vice-Captain W. N. Gurdon.

The new set of rules was passed and the most important changes were, preventing the lending of the ground for charity matches on more than three occasions during a season and permitting the Rugby, Association and Hockey section to elect their own respective selection committees.

LAVER HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

WON BY KING'S LIGHT INFANTRY.

(Associated Press.)

SECUNDERABAD, Feb. 2.

In the final for the Laver Hockey Cup Tournament open to all India the King's Light Infantry beat the 7th Dragoons by 3 goals to nil. The Dragoons were favourites up to the final but the K.L.I. showed much superiority of form and easily won.

General Wilkinson, who was present in a short speech congratulated the winners and thanked Mr. Laver for his sporting gift.

CIVIL SERVANTS AND GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS.

It ought, we think to be part of every civil servant's contract that under no circumstances will he leave the service for the employment of firms which contract for the Government. For the employment of civil servants in other business the regulations might well be made more elastic; but even in these cases the Government ought to have the right of veto if it believes that for any reason the new engagement would be against the public interest—"The Manchester Guardian."

£1,000 OPERA WRIT.

Mlle Breval, the well-known operatic singer, has served a writ for £1,000 damages on the Paris Opera directors for having given the part of Kundry in "Parsifal" to Mile Demougeot.

Mlle Breval asserts that this part was given to her exclusively by contract, whereas the directors of the Opera say that the understanding was not definite.

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183 A.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

HUME.—At Lahore, 16th Jan., the wife of Captain E. G. Hume, Army Remount Department, of a son.

STOOKS.—At Simla, 15th Jan. the wife of G. S. Stooks, of a son.

BROWN.—On the 19th January, at Dum Dum Cantt., the wife of Staff Sergeant G. J. F. Brown, Milty Works Services, of a son.

BURROUGHS.—On the 24th January, at the Eden Hospital, Calcutta, to Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Burroughs (of Panposh), a son.

MACHRAY.—On the 29th January, at 7-2, Short St., Calcutta, the wife of W. F. Machray, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

FONSECA.—On Jan. 31, 1914, Jeremia Daniel, child of J. D. Fonseca, Head Bailiff, Small Cause Court, Bombay, aged 4 months.

HUGHES.—Feb. 1st, at 2 Colaba Causeway, Bombay, Thomas Hughes, late Captain, s. s. Hosainee, Bombay and Persia Steam Navigation Co., aged 71 years and 3 months. Deeply mourned by his sorrowing widow and children. R. I. P.

REBEIRO.—At Calcutta, 15th Jan., James Gregory Rebeiro, late Superintendent of the Petroleum Wharf, Budge-Budge, aged 62 years.

TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS.

Leading Articles.	Page.
The Income Tax	6
A Spent Agitation	6
Day by Day	6
London Letter	4
Foreign Cables.	
Indians in S. Africa	7
"Ulster Most Dangerous"	7
Deported Labour Leaders	7
Services Commission	7
Floods in Brazil	7
Wreck of the Hera	7
Indian Telegrams.	
Bengal Co-Operative Conference	8
Other Telegrams	7
Bombay and Provincial.	
Bombay City and Suburbs	5
Bombay Corporation	8
League of Mercy	8
Bombay Volunteer Rifles	10
Legal News.	
High Court Cases	9
Police Court Cases	5
General News	
Hyderabad Notes	10
Six Years at the India Office	11
The Crown Prince	11
Sporting News.	
Lucknow Races	5
Bombay Races	5
Bombay Dog Show	5
Commercial	4
Weather & Shipping	3
Illustration.	
Queen Amelie of Portugal at the Mansion House	10

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, Feb. 3.

THE INCOME TAX.

While we are not insensible to the value of the departmental statistical returns of a variety of character annually issued by the Government of this Presidency, we confess to a feeling of disappointment at the want of any effort on the part of departmental heads to stimulate any kind of interest among the general public, to whom all official publications, be they in blue and green or yellow and white covers, are a *caveat*. That attitude is not unnatural. Expert knowledge in these strenuous days of keen struggle for existence needs to be popularised, if the public is to be pursuaded to take an enlightened interest in it. Otherwise we fail to perceive the *raison d'etre* of these annual returns, for that purpose they might as well be allowed to lie in the archives of the Secretariat to be covered with layers of dust. A study of the returns by themselves have undoubtedly a significance of their own for the statistician. But it has none for the general public, for whose information they are, we presume, intended. If that public is to be made acquainted with the progress or retardation of the several important branches of the administration by the light of the statistical returns, then, it should be made obligatory on the departmental heads under whose authority and responsibility they are published to preface them by a resume of such. We mean a resume similar in character and substance to that which precedes each annual return comprised in the series known as the "Statistics of British India." The summary is excellent and can be easily understood and borne in mind by the man in the street. It seems, however, judging from the way in which the provincial returns are published, a few months after the close of each official year, that the local Government deems that its duty to the public is amply discharged when a bare return containing any number of complicated tables of figures, is published. To educate the public by taking pains to explain the significance of the statistics is supposed to be no part of that duty. So far the governing authorities are committing a grievous error. Either the returns are for general information or not. If the latter, then the sooner they are allowed to lie peacefully in the dusty pigeonholes of the various bureaux the better. If the former, then both expediency and the fitness of things demand that these publications should be prefaced by a fair resume which can be popularly understood. Take for instance, the latest return on income tax collections recently published. What does it contain in the eleven pages! Just nine tables of which the last two are negligible if not useless, so far as the public is concerned. Practically there are seven statistical returns, no doubt of great utility and careful study. But there is not a word to explain the significance of the various figures. Even, the orthodox Government "Resolution" from "Bombay Castle" is not there, albeit that resolutions on departmental operations are more or less a justification of their existence. They are seldom explanatory or illuminating. In short as bureaucracy loves to work in camera, light is repugnant to its members. They work by their own inward light which sends forth no visual ray, and it is thus it is left to the publicist to discharge the duty which really devolves on the Government.

It may be stated that fully one-half of the annual income tax collections is made up by Bengal and Bombay. In other words out of the total yield of two and a half crores or thereabouts, nearly one crore and a half is contributed by Bombay and Bengal in almost equal proportion. This, however, is not the occasion to dilate on a comparison of the yield of the various provinces in their details. Coming to the Bombay Presidency which includes Sind and Aden, it may be said that the yield during the decade ending with 1912-13 is indeed most progressive. With the expansion of trade and industry and the growth of banking and other Joint Stock concerns, it is obvious that the Income Tax should bring more grist every year to the state mill. Though the return under review is only for 1912-13, it will be interesting to exhibit the tax collected for the decennium which will show at once how the Income Tax in the Presidency has prospered with its prosperity:—

	In Lakhs Rs.
1903-04	36.27
1904-05	36.99
1905-06	38.05
1906-07	46.43
1907-08	48.50
	206.24
Annual average ...	41.24
	In Lakhs Rs.
1908-09	47.29
1909-10	46.84
1910-11	50.84
1911-12	50.98
1912-13	54.65
	250.60
Annual average ...	50.12

It will be seen that the average annual yield during the first quinquennium was 41-24 lakhs, while in the second one, ending with 1912-13 it was 50.12. Thus there was an average increase of 8.88 lakhs equivalent to 21.4 per cent. That is indeed an exceedingly satisfactory growth from the point of view not only of the tax-getherer whose alertness and zeal are well known to the taxpayers; but from the point of view of the public which finds in the facts ample evidence of Bombay's growing prosperity.

The remarkable jump from 38.05 lakhs in 1905-06 to 46.43 lakhs in 1906-07 will, however, strike the reader. It was fully an increase of 8.38 lakhs. It may to a large extent be traced to the booming trade we have had, especially the record profits made by cotton mills. But reaction set in, the full effects of which were to be noticed in 1908-09 and 1909-10 when also partial famine overtook the Presidency. But such is the recuperative elasticity of this Presidency, which is sometimes called "the rich Kingdom of Bombay," that in 1910-11 the yield rose to 50.84, while during the year under review it was 54.65 lakhs. The tale of the tax gatherer is thus fully revealed. Not so, that of the taxpayer,—what may be his grievances, what may be his vexation, what may be his views as to the general practice of clapping on a larger figure of income and leaving it to him to prove that it is correct. No one knows aught of the arbitrary procedure adopted by the department, whose one object is to show the least results. The greater the revenue the larger the chances of promotion. But let that pass. These statistical returns have to be studied from half-a-dozen different points of view. That must be reserved for another occasion. Suffice it to close this article with the following further details:—

The tax for 1912-13 was derived from the following sources:—

	Lakh rupees.
1. From salaries of Government servants	4.10
2. From salaries of Local bodies servants	0.73
3. From salaries of public companies and private persons	7.18
4. From profits of companies	5.69
5. Interest on securities	4.48
6. Other sources	32.44
	54.62

It may be explained that other sources which yield more than half the tax are 1. Professions; 2. Manufactures, construction, etc.; 3. Commerce and trade.

These 54.62 lakhs were collected from 55,967 assessees which gives Rs. 97 per head of each taxpayer. It also signifies that only 2.80 persons per thousand of the existing population of Bombay Presidency are liable to the tax. Those who believe in the poverty of India cannot have a better argument in support of their belief, than this tax which even after 27 years can only give two-and-a-half crores from the whole country.

A SPENT AGITATION.

It is exactly a year since the National Insurance Act came into force. It threatened at one time gravely to endanger the position of the Liberal Government, owing to unpopularity of its obligatory provisions, in regard to which a very successful agitation was worked up in the country by the Opposition. But the agitation seems to have spent itself, and many as are its defects the policy it represents and the beneficent character of its main provisions seem likely when the general Election comes to prove a valuable asset to the Liberal party. But that sometime must yet elapse before any just view can be had as to its working, or the finger laid with anything approaching confidence upon the points at which it needs amendment is self-evident. One of the minor tasks of the coming Session will be an Amending Bill made necessary by the fact that the present arrangements for the Post Office contributors extend only to Dec. 31st next. They number nearly 400,000 and are to be dealt with under a revised scheme for which the sanction of Parliament must be obtained. Apart from this it is unlikely that anything will be done to anticipate the more general overhauling which can be undertaken with advantage only after the Act has had much longer time to reveal its excellencies and defects. The storm of discussion of twelve months ago seems now remote. The friends of the Act are indeed able to congratulate themselves that so colossal a scheme inaugurated amid a perfect tornado of party passion has in a short twelve months been so quietly accepted even by the classes who do not directly benefit from it. There have been remarkably few prosecutions, and criticism has for the most part lost its bitterness. We are told that no one who is in touch with working class life in the great cities can be unaware of the incalculable amount of good wrought by the Act, and it may be taken as beyond doubt that the populatian as a whole is more than content with it. The anniversary is none the less taken advantage of by "The Times" for a somewhat violent attack upon the whole scheme. Claims for sickness, it declares, have so increased as to warrant the belief that many of the Societies are drifting towards bankruptcy. The statement rests upon the authority of an "actuarial expert" but it would have gained in impressiveness if the writer had been able more successfully to hide his strong partisanship. That so vast a scheme could not be carried through without difficulties and readjustments ought to be evident. There is little doubt for instance that the plan adopted by the Societies of letting their old insurance schemes continue to exist side by side with the new State insurance has led to abuses, and that the ready acceptance of new members without medical examination a year ago is responsible in part for the heavy demands on their funds. But the Act can hardly be reproached for this. A matter which "The Times" does not touch upon is the quality of the medical service at present offered. Sir John Colley who is a Member of the Advisory Joint Committee, and is Medical Examiner to the London County Council, declares that the bulk of the money provided under the Act is going in the treatment of minor ailments and that the interpretation of the term "adequate treatment" is being so narrowed in practice that if a patient needs anything more than elementary attention he has to make his own arrangements for it. He believes an efficient service can be secured only by a State Medical Service. There is reason to believe, that the Cabinet has already been considering the question of a Royal Commission, although this may not be for the near future. In the meantime, Sir John Colley's view is shared by many competent authorities and may be said to indicate the trend of well informed opinion.

DAY BY DAY.

The Valona Adventure.

With the sentence passed on the leader Bekir Bey and the Turkish officers who attempted to upset the Albanian Provisional Government by means of a filibustering expedition and the use made of the name of Izzet Pasha the last scene in the tragedy is being enacted. Turkey has disowned the conspirators and their fate will doubtless be regarded with indifference in Constantinople, although at the time of Bekir's arrest at Brindisi by the Italians, Europe in general doubtless harboured the impression, that the plot to upset Ismail Kemal and elect a Moslem prince in Albania was engineered from Constantinople. It is a wise course to have left the consideration of the sentences to Prince Wied who will shortly assume the sovereignty of the new principality.

The French Loan.

The French National Loan, to which M. Caillaux refers in his defence of the Government's financial proposals, is expected to be issued by the middle of this month. In Paris, money is kept well in hand, and there seems to be no disposition anywhere to engage in enterprise which might materially lessen it. The rate of interest in the open market is 3½, while the rate of the Bank of France is 4 per cent. It will be observed that, while the open market rate is lower, yet it is high compared with what has usually been the case, and especially when it is considered that the fear of war is now dissipated and that the vast sums of money collected in Paris have not been equalled for a great many years. This state of affairs naturally has its effect abroad, and all those who hope to get loans in Paris are waiting upon the convenience of that city, and are therefore compelled to postpone their plans until those of Paris are decided upon.

The Author of "Sri Ram: Revolutionist."

According to the Lahore "Tribune," the author of "Sri Ram: Revolutionist," a novel with a pronounced bias against the Arya Samaj to which we drew attention a few days ago, is Mr. Edmund Candler, Principal of the Mohindra College, Patiala, who was recently selected by the Punjab University to conduct the periodical inspection of colleges in that province. Mr. Candler came out to India as special correspondent of "The Daily Mail" for the Tibet Expedition, but shortly after was appointed to the Indian Educational Service by Lord Curzon, his first appointment having been in the Dacca College. It will be remembered that Mr. Candler was very severely wounded in the hands through a ferocious attack made on by him Tibetans while he was engaged in writing a description of an engagement as it was in progress.

The Congress Deputation.

The deputation which the Indian National Congress has decided to send to England this year, though, of course, not a new thing in the history of that body, is likely to be organised on a larger scale than on previous occasions. We understand that all, if not most of, the provinces are to be represented, and that the deputation is to act according to a well-thought out programme calculated to place before the British public the real issues in a clear and effective manner. These issues have been obscured within recent years by a class of writings in the Home press of which those on "The Indian Peril" in "The Times" were characteristic examples, so much so that even to-day India to the average Englishman is still a *terra incognita*, and even among those who take a lukewarm interest in this country, the most curious and extraordinary ideas prevail. This ignorance acts as a barrier to a clear understanding between Englishmen and Indians, which is an essential prelude to the political advance of India, for which many Englishmen as well as Indians, are working. In this task of educating the British public it is essential to success to secure the co-operation of those British Liberal journals who have ever proved responsive to appeals from peoples struggling to free themselves from trammels that press upon their natural development, and we have no doubt that this aspect of their work will not be neglected by the delegates. If the deputation carries out its work, as we have no doubt it will do, in a calm and reasonable spirit, freed from the bitterness of polemical controversy, its efforts should not be barren of results. But it must, we fear, be prepared to face misrepresentation and detraction.

An Oriental Custom in England.

It is generally supposed that the custom of taking off one's shoes before entering the presence of a superior is a purely Oriental one. But a quotation from a manuscript containing the recollections of an old house in the early part of the last century, which appears in. "The Spectator" seems to indicate that this mark of respect existed in England among some people not much more than a century ago. The writer is relating the experiences of a sailor who had formerly served in the Navy and was in daily fear of being again seized by the Press Gang.

He was living in a seaport town, and to save himself from being pressed he was looking out for a small vessel, for being master of ever so small a one would prevent his being taken. He had nearly concluded a bargain, when one day an old Admiral who lived in the town sent to ask him if he would please to call, as he had something very particular to say to him. The sailor knew that this Admiral was very old, and hardly able to move about, so he thought it would do no harm to go. When he got to the house he took off his shoes and left them on a mat in the hall, and then went upstairs to the drawing-room, where the old man was sitting.

The sailor seems to have behaved exactly as an orthodox Indian would have done before entering the presence of a superior. But, perhaps, it was only sailors who did this, having contracted the habit on board ship. In those days sailors did most of their work barefooted and were, perhaps, not allowed to enter an officer's cabin with their shoes on and in this case custom still lingered when the man was on shore.

A Historic House.

Lovers of old London have another historic house to engage their attention and energies just now, writes our London correspondent. Within the next few days No. 75, Dean Street, Soho, may or may not be in the housebreakers hands. It depends whether any person or persons come forward to save the famous little mansion for the nation. At present it is a dwelling house in which nobody cares to dwell and the landlord, not unnaturally scarcely relishes the idea of wasting his property. Its most famous occupier was Sir William Thornhill, a name not always recognised now. But Thornhill was famous in his day and should be always remembered as the man who suggested the Royal Academy, and conceived the idea of one artist exhibitions. I notice that one journal refers to him as the first English artist to be made a Knight. He was certainly not the first artist to be made an English Knight, for the Stuarts had already honoured the profession of painting in the person of Sir Anthony Van Dyke. To return to 75, Dean Street, the house contains much of interest and value. There is a wonderful old staircase that is well worth attention as an example of the domestic art of the period. Apart from this the walls contain paintings by William Hogarth and Sir William Thornhill himself that alone should call forth the necessary £15,000 to save this precious relic for the nation.

Indian Reviews.

We have received the January numbers of the "Calcutta Review" and the "Indian Review," and the February number of the "Modern Review." All the three periodicals maintain the high standard the public has been accustomed to associate with these publications. In the "Calcutta Review" Sir Ashutosh Mookerjee contributes an article on the Indian Museum, Miss Anna McIvor writes on Rabindranath Tagore and Lieut.-Col. W. J. Buchanan, I.M.S., describes his tours in Sikhim. The "Indian Review" is full of good reading on various subjects, an article on the Indian press by Thakur Shri Seesodia, some well-meant criticisms; while the "Modern Review" has an equally varied list of contents as the "Indian Review," among which may be specially mentioned some chapters of Rabindranath Tagore's novel "Eyesore," for the first time translated into English.

Who should be a Bank Manager.

In view of recent disastrous events in Indian banking a correspondent sends us a quotation of the opinion recently expressed by Sir Edward Holden, that exceedingly able and experienced bank chairman, in a lecture delivered on 3rd November last at the Birmingham University to the students attending the class where is taught the theory and practice of banking. "The profession of a banker" said Sir Edward "is one of the most important of all professions, and it is also one of the most interesting. I venture to say that if the young banker at the age of nineteen, commenced to read and study all the treatises written on banking subjects, *he might continue to do so during the whole of his life*, and yet find when he arrived at the retiring age, there would still be much of the subjects which he had not covered. To become a thoroughly equipped banker, it is necessary to be acquainted with all the important banking systems of the world and with the connecting links between the finance of this and other countries. If he aimed at this, he would find it necessary to become engaged in a study of the currency or the circulating medium of practically every country; he would find it necessary to study the movements of the imports and exports of all countries, and he would require to study the question of the production and distribution of gold throughout the world; *in fact no limit can be set to the study of finance and banking*. He will find the words 'credit', 'loan', and 'reserves' running through the whole of his studies." Nothing has been more clearly demonstrated by the recent crisis than that those who wish to be successful bank managers must have devoted themselves to the study of the science of banking in the whole-hearted manner described by Sir Edward Holden. This we see by those who have fallen and those who remain.

PUNJAB COMMISSION.

GRADES OF DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS IMPROVED.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Feb. 2.

The following press communique has been issued:—The Secretary of State has sanctioned the inclusion in the grades of Deputy Commissioners of certain superior posts on the cadre of the Punjab Commission which hitherto carried no fixed rates of pay, and His Lordship has further approved of an improvement in the grading of Deputy Commissioners generally. Two listed posts of Settlement Officers have been thus included, but they will continue to be listed and a Provincial Service officer holding either of them will be eligible for a settlement allowance of Rs. 150 a month in addition to the pay of his grade. As the result of the revision the total number of Deputy Commissionerships in the Punjab will be increased from 33 to 42 equally divided between three grades on Rs. 2,250 Rs. 1,800 and Rs. 1,500 per mensem.

INDIANS IN S. AFRICA

PROTEST AGAINST RIGHT OF NATAL CONGRESS.

UNION SENATOR'S MOTION.

INDIANS--AN EVIL TO THE COUNTRY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PIETERMARITZBURG, Feb. 2.

At a meeting of 1,500 Indians, held to welcome the Rev. C. F. Andrews, a resolution was passed endorsing the terms of the provisional settlement between the Government and, Mr. Gandhi and repudiating the right of the Natal Congress, as a mere handful of individuals, to testify before the Indian Commission, thereby repudiating Mr. Ghandhi.

CAPETOWN, Feb. 2.

Mr. Munnik, a Transvaal member of the Union Senate, has given notice of a motion to the effect that the presence of large numbers of Indians within the Union is detrimental to the best interests of the country and the Government is, therefore, requested to remedy the evil as quickly as possible.

ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION.

APPOINTMENTS AND PREPARATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 2.

Mr. Stackhouse is rapidly filling up the vacancies for the forthcoming Antarctic expedition Lieutenant Harbord, of the last Shackleton expedition, will command the Discovery, Lieutenant Garstin, Royal Indian Marine, will be the second officer, Lord Congleton will be the surveyor and the Master of Semhill will manage the mechanical plant.

N. W. DURHAM BY-ELECTION.

LIBERALS PREDICT VICTORY FOR HOME RULE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 2.

The liberals are jubilant at the result of the North-West Durham by-election and declare it to be a splendid victory for Home Rule. They admit that the South African crisis undoubtedly influenced the labour vote. The Unionists emphasise the largeness of the latter.

TEACHERS ON STRIKE.

DEMAND FOR HIGHER WAGES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 2.

Eighty schools in Herefordshire, accommodating five thousand pupils, have closed in consequence of a strike of teachers for higher wages.

AVIATION IN FRANCE.

HEIGHT RECORD BEATEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 2.

The aviator M. Garaix rose to a height of 1,850 metres at Chatres yesterday carrying six passengers. Hitherto the record had been a thousand metres.

GREECE AND TURKEY.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS RESUMED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 2.

Diplomatic relations between Greece and Turkey were formally resumed to-day, when, it is believed, direct pourparlers were opened regarding the Aegean Islands.

EX-SHAH AT ST. PETERSBURG.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

TEHERAN, Feb. 2.

The ex-Shah is at present at St. Petersburg, where he is staying incognito.

TWO NEW LOANS FLOATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 2.

A British North Borneo loan of 500,000 sterling at 4½ per cent. has been issued, also 88,000,000 5 per cent. Uruguayan loan at 91.

LORD ROSEBERY'S HEALTH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 2

Lord Rosebery is progressing satisfactorily.

DEPORTED LABOUR LEADERS.

ATTEMPT TO INTERCEPT STEAMER.

CAPTAIN'S POSITION AS A KIDNAPPER

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CAPETOWN, Feb. 2.

Mr. Creswell, the South African Labour leader, in the course of an interview, stated, that he and Mr. Lucas, the advocate of the deported Labourites, hired a tug on Friday night and tried to intercept the Umgeni, while she was passing west of Capetown.

The tug was late, however, and missed her. Their intention was, said Mr. Creswell, to "relieve the captain of the position of being a kidnapper."

The Umgeni is now beyond South African waters.

THE DEPORTEES' LETTER.

TO SEE CHAIRMAN OF LABOUR PARTY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

JOHANNESBURG, Feb. 1.

The deportees Messrs. Watson and Bain in a letter state that they will see the chairman of the Labour Party immediately they arrive in England.

U. S. A. ARBITRATION TREATIES.

RATIFICATION CONFIDENTLY EXPECTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.

Nearly all the papers are gratified by the favourable report of the Senate Committee upon British, Japanese and other arbitration treaties. Their ratification is confidently expected.

TANK STEAMER TOWED TO AGHA BAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ALGIERS, Feb. 2.

The tank steamer Tascalusca, which was ashore off Cape Matifou, has been towed into Agha Bay.

CHINESE CONSERVANCY WORKS.

TWENTY MILLION DOLLARS REQUIRED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PEKING, Feb. 2.

The Ministry of Agriculture has given the American Red Cross Society a year's option for raising 20,000,000 dollars gold for the conservancy works on the Lower Hwaiho.

END OF DUBLIN STRIKE.

DETERMINED ATTITUDE IN LONDON BUILDERS' STRIKE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 2.

The strike in Dublin has finally ended. The builders are resuming work to-day, having signed the agreement repudiating Mr. Larkin's union.

There is no improvement in the builders' strike in London and both sides are showing a very determined attitude.

FLIGHT ROUND THE WORLD.

ARERO CLUB OFFERS £20,000.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.

The Aero Club announces the offer of a a prize of £20,000 sterling for a flight round the world in connection with the San Francisco Exhibition in 1915. Ninety days will be allowed for the completion of the flight.

DEATH OF FAMOUS ZOOLOGIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 2.

The death is announced of Dr. Albert Gunther, the well-known zoologist.

Dr. Albert Charles Lewis Gunther entered the British Museum in 1856 and rose through the various grades to be the keeper of the Zoological Department in 1875, which post he maintained until superannuated in 1895. He was a prolific writer and an accepted authority on Zoology. His chief publications include, Catalogue of Colubrine Snakes, Batrachia salientia, and Fishes in the British Museum (10 vols.), Reptiles of British India, Fishes of Zanzibar, Fische der Sudsee, Gigantic Land Tortoises, Reports on the "Challenger" Fishes etc. He was also the founder and first editor of Record of Zoological Literature.

INCOMING MAIL

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ADEN, Feb. 1.

The P. and O. S. S. Caledonia left for Bombay to-day at 2 p. m., with outward mails of the 23rd ult.

WRECK OF THE HERA.

BOAT LAUNCHED WHICH CAPSIZES.

EIGHT CLING TO THE TOPMAST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 1.

It was the German sailing ship, Hera, which was wrecked on the rocks near Falmouth. The crew launched a boat which capsized. Eight men struggled back to the vessel and clung to the topmast. Three, however, were washed off by a huge wave. The other five were rescued by a Falmouth lifeboat.

FIERCE GALES ON BRITISH COASTS.

TWENTY-NINE LIVES LOST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 2.

British coasts have been swept by fierce gales. Altogether twenty-nine lives have been lost, including nineteen in the "Hera" disaster.

FRENCH FINANCE.

MINISTER'S SPIRITED DEFENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 2.

Speaking at Members, M. Cailaux made a spirited defence of the Government's financial proposals. He repeated that the normal, permanent expenditure should be covered solely by the annual resources of the Treasury. The new taxes were not aimed against any class of citizens, they were simply fiscal justice.

ALBANIA'S CONTROL COMMISSION.

ESSAD PASHA UNDERTAKES TO RESIGN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

DURAZZO, Feb. 1

An agreement has been reached between the Control Commission in Albania and Essad Pasha who undertakes to resign within three days. The commission has authorised him to go to meet the Prince of Wied as the representative of the Albanian people.

NAVY ESTIMATES.

TOTAL INCREASE OF £7,000,000.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 2.

The "Daily Chronicle" says that the Navy Estimates will be in the neighbourhood of £50,000,000 sterling, with supplementary estimates of £4,000,000 making a total increase of £7,000,000.

THE VALONA RAID.

SENTENCES TO BE SUBMITTED TO PRINCE OF WIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

VALONA, Feb. 1.

The sentences of the Court-Martial will be submitted to the Prince of Weid. Meanwhile they will be suspended.

COOLIE LABOUR FOR ASSAM.

PROPOSED BUREAU FOR RECRUITMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 2.

The Indian Tea Association publish a letter they have addressed to the Government of India on the subject of emigration.

They suggest the name of Mr. J. F. Gruning, C.S., to be Chairman of the proposed central bureau of recruitment. They also make a number of suggestions urging especially that the Government of India should give a definite assurance that the whole of India should be opened for recruiting for Assam as soon as the bureau is established. They publish correspondence between themselves and the Madras Government to show that this is now the case.

TALK OVER A DOG NUISANCE.

MILITARY OFFICER, V. PLEADER.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 2.

The Comilla correspondent of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" wires that at, four on Friday morning an officer of the Pathan Regiment stationed at Comilla, accompanied by an orderly, entered the house of Mr. Rajani Nath Nandi, a local pleader, and wanted to shoot the latter's dogs as they had barked the whole night.

Mr. Rajani Nath objected saying he would put the law in motion for trespass and wire to the Commander-in-Chief. The Captain is reported to have said that he was backed by the 78th Punjabies. The pleader retorted that he was backed by King George as he was a British citizen. The following morning the pleader informed the District Magistrate who told him that he would settle the matter amicably and asked the pleader not to lodge any complaint.

FLOODS IN BRAZIL.

A TOWN DISAPPEARS.

ENORMOUS DAMAGE DONE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

RIO DE JANEIRO, Feb. 2.

Catastrophic floods have occurred in Bahia. The town of Novalge has disappeared and others have been devastated. Many persons have perished and enormous damage has been done.

EXPENDITURE ON NEW DELHI.

MR. ABRAHAMS' STATEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 2.

Discussing Messrs. Shorrock and Mcleod's resolution at the Bengal Chamber of Commerce on the subject of expenditure at Delhi the "Indian Daily News" says:—"We have been told that Mr. Abrahams at Delhi a month or two ago stated that no expenditure over the original amount would be passed by the Secretary of State and we believe that to be the case. And if the Calcutta Commercial community pass a resolution without bothering about the facts they will not enhance their reputation for commonsense."

WOMAN AND THE LABOUR MARKET.

THE "GUILD SOCIALISM" SUGGESTION.

Members of the Political and Economic Circle of the National Liberal Club in London discussed on January 15 the position of women in the labour market. The question was raised in a paper prepared by Miss Barbara Low, who was the guest of the members at dinner, says the "Manchester Guardian."

In advocating the emancipation of woman Miss Low referred with approval to such feminists as Olive Schreiner, who claimed that women should have the right to enter any and every sphere of labour according as her ability fitted her, that she should rank on an exact level with the male worker in such spheres of labour, and that she should be remunerated on the same scale. In other words that in the labour market there shall be no sex, only workers, valued to their ability as workers.

Having quoted and commented on the opinions of many more or less eminent writers for and against equality of treatment of men and women in the world of industry, Miss Low admitted that she could offer no solution of the problem as a whole. The existence of the problem of women's labour, she said, was inevitable in the present system of society, since no alternative for it had yet been suggested. Under a differently organised society, women's labour could be conducted without necessary injury to herself, her potentialities, and her personal happiness, but it must be such an organisation as would permit her to work far more irregularly, far less hard and fast. As, G. K. Chesterton had said, it was necessary to "alter human conditions to fit the human soul."

THE CRAFT SYSTEM.

Socialists and Syndicalists believed this could be achieved by a return to the craft system in the home or small factory—a system now being promulgated under the term "Guild Socialism." No doubt this would leave the woman more or less subordinate (not parasitic) to man, since he would continue to control the industries outside the home, but even the feminist must be willing to compromise to some degree. The smallish family would probably become more and more the rule in Western society, and this would render woman in the home more and more free for work outside the duties of child-bearing and child-rearing. She presupposed that those duties would become a State service in some way or other. Not necessarily would payment be made by the State, however. To be preferred was Mr. Bernard Shaw's suggestion of equal incomes paid to every citizen in virtue of his or her existence in the State and his contribution to the wealth of the State.

In the discussion Mrs. Keeling urged that little would be done towards a solution of the problem until women were given the vote. (Cheers and cries of "No.") Professor Alfred Milnes was not sure that equality meant justice or that justice meant equality. Was it quite true that when two men were treated alike they were therefore treated justly? That was the crux of all Socialism. Mr. F. Kettle endorsed in the main the views Miss Low had put forward. Sir Richard Stapley rather ranged himself amongst the critics and urged that what was wanted was not only the trade board and the vote for women but a view of the whole of life from a higher and more humane standpoint.

I. C. S. DINNER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Feb. 2.

The Annual Indian Civil Service Dinner was a great success. Over a hundred sat down. The Lieutenant-Governor presided.

SITE FOR ARMY AVIATION IN INDIA

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 2.

Sitapur, in Oudh, is understood to have been selected for a site for a Government experimental flying school.

SERVICES COMMISSION.

COLOUR BAR IN EDUCATIONAL SERVICE.

INDIAN STUDENTS AND THEIR TEACHERS' SALARIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 2.

The Public Services Commission resumed its sitting to-day, in the Senate Hall, Madras, under Lord Islington.

Further evidence was heard from the Madras Educational Service. The co-opted members were Mr. R. G. Griere, Imperial Service, and Mr. Kameswari Rao Pantulu, Provincial Service.

Rao Bahadur A. C. P. Aiyar, I.S.O., representing the inspecting staff and headmasters in the Provincial Service, said that a thorough knowledge of vernaculars was essential for the purpose of inspection. Practically no European inspectors had this. He would like to see the service reconstituted with one superior service with two branches. Experience as head masters would be useful for inspectors. Witness had no objection to a foreign service allowance for Europeans so long as it was kept quite distinct from the pay attached to particular posts. Same work should receive same pay. Otherwise the lower paid officer suffered in status in the eyes of the public. Witness was aware of no objection having been made to Mahomedan schools not being inspected by Mahomedans.

In reply to Mr. Chaubal witness said the Provincial Service had never been contented since the Service was organised in 1896. Increase in the number of inspectors would not prejudice the western tone in education which it was the object of the Government to promote.

To Mr. Madge he said the Provincial Service did not attract Indians of greatest promise.

SALARIES IN JAPAN.

In reply to Sir Valentine Chirol he said that he was not aware that in Japan the salaries of higher education officers were lower than those of the Provincial officers in India and that when foreign educationalists were introduced into Japan on higher salaries no Japanese said that this was derogatory to the status of their own officers.

To Sir Murray Hammick he said in thirty years' service he had only met one English inspector who knew vernaculars well enough to examine a school. In spite of Sir Murray Hammick's expressions of incredulity witness adhered to the statement.

Mr. T. V. Seshagiri Aiyar, in his evidence said that he had educational experience as manager of various schools. He wanted the colour bar removed and the service reorganised into one service with two branches. Of the higher branch one-third should be directly recruited in England, one-third directly recruited in India, and one-third appointed by promotion from the lower branch. Some fellowships should be founded to enable Indians to obtain European experience. There should be a probationary period before officers were finally selected to their branch in the Service. The present interchange between the branches was detrimental to the Service.

To Sir Valentine Chirol witness said he did not think that the time was ripe to dissociate Professors from Government Service.

In the course of his examination of this witness Mr. Fisher expressed astonishment at witness's statement that Indian students were so unlike English that their respect for their teachers was regulated by the amount of their teachers' salary. Witness said in the opinion of students if a teacher received a higher pay he was a better man.

A MAHOMEDAN GRIEVANCE.

Mr. Ibrahim Koreishi, Headmaster, Mahomedan School, Madras, in his evidence said he would reorganise the service and insist on European training for Indians who aspired to the higher branch. He asked for one-eighth of the appointments in the Provincial Service for Mahomedans. A special inspector for Mahomedan schools should be appointed. It was a grievance that there was no provision for teaching Arabic in the Presidency College.

Miss C. M. Lynch, representing Inspectresses of Schools, Madras, said there were three Inspectresses in the Presidency and three assistants. She should like to see the time scale substituted for the present graded system under which she herself had no increment since 1910. Her staff was inadequate for its work. Personally she had no difficulty with vernaculars. She spoke Tamil very well. She said the pension should be given after twenty years' service. In regard to travelling expenses witness thought Inspectesses ought to get twenty-five per cent. more than men to enable them to take servants they required.

To Sir Valentine Chirol Miss Lynch said the standard of education among Indian girls was still too low to allow of any English equivalent being stated.

The Commission then rose for the day.

ASIATIC STEAM NAVIGATION CO'

OFFICERS' PAY ENHANCED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 2.

The Asiatic Steam Navigation Company have informed the Imperial Merchant Service Guild that the improvements in the conditions of service asked for on behalf of Captains and officers, including the increase in pay, have been sanctioned from the first instant. Some sixty-four captains and officers benefit by this concession.

"ULSTER MOST DANGEROUS."

PARLIAMENTARY PRESSMAN'S VIEWS.

PLANS TO FRUSTRATE GENERAL ELECTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 2.

Mr. Nicholson, late Parliamentary representative of "The Times", in his first article in the "Daily News," the staff of which he joined a few days ago, says, that the state of affairs in Ulster is most dangerous.

The Unionists, he says, are preparing for a general election in May, which the opponents have learnt in the last few days means, that the Opposition have in mind a plan for ending Parliament before May by some plan such as disorder in the Commons or the hanging up of the annual army Bill.

KING AND QUEEN'S PARIS VISIT.

GREAT REVIEW TO BE HELD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 2.

On the occasion of the visit of the King and Queen to Paris, their Majesties will stay at the British Embassy for five days. A great review will be held in their honour.

GOVERNOR'S TOUR IN SIND.

EXCELLENT DUCK AND SNIPE SHOOTING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LARKANA, Feb. 2.

On arrival at Ber the Governor and shooting party went on the Changro to shoot duck before lunch. The bag was well over 450. The party went out again after lunch and secured an even larger number of birds, Theparty goes out again to-day for a shoot and the Governor returns to Larkana at 5 p. m. A dinner party is being given to-night in the Governor's camp.

So enjoyable was the shoot on the Chandro to-day that His Excellency did not return to Larkana till 7 p.m., instead of the schedule time 5 p.m., the bag for the day consisted of 210 duck and 70 snipe.

The going on snipe ground was very heavy and the duck flew very high and many were lost on the wide expanse of water. His Excellency shot well. Major Grieg and Mr. Watson each got about 15 brace of snipe.

Another party that was out got about 50 birds and the total bag for two days amounted to 930 birds duck and snipe. Mr. Watson was too tired to go out again in the afternoon.

To-night there is a dinner party at the Collector's house, where Their Excellencies are staying, the carriage drive of which is strewn with grass and bordered with pretty Japanese lamps.

BANK OF BURMA LIQUIDATION.

CLAIM AGAINST AUDITORS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Feb. 2.

This afternoon before Mr. Justice Young in the Chief Court, there was heard the matter of the Official Liquidator of the Bank of Burma, V. Mower, Clifford and Strachan and Stuart Smith and Allan, for the payment of Rs. 61,700, the last two being the auditors of the bank.

The application was made under Section 214, of the Indian Companies' Act, which provided summary procedure after a company had gone into liquidation against its past or present directors, managers, and officials on account of misfeasance or fraud.

Mr. De Glanville for the auditors submitted that the auditors were not officers of the company so no suit lay against them. They were not officers because there was no quorum when they were appointed and they signed the balance sheet as such officers.

Mr. McDonald on behalf of the Liquidator submitted that Stewart Smith and Allan, were recognised by the directors as the Bank's of auditors who did everything and acted as auditors of the company. They signed the balance sheet and were referred to in the minutes as officers of the company.

AWARDS ON PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 2.

In the Photographic Society's annual exhibition, which opens here to-day, a gold medal for the best photograph in the exhibition has been awarded to Mr. Gascoigne Lynde and that for the best figure study to Mr. A. K. Chaudhuri.

HON. MR. GOKHALE'S HEALTH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Feb. 2.

The Hon. Mr. Gokhale's health has much improved and it is understood that he intends rejoining the Public Services Commission when it meets in Bombay on the 9th instant. His heart still continues to be weak.

BENGAL CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE.

MR. LYON ON THE FUTURE OF SOCIETIES.

DESTINED TO BE CONSTITUENCIES FOR COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 2.

At to-day's sitting of the Provincial Co-operative Conference the Hon. Mr. P. C. Lyon presided. In his inaugural address the President referring to the recent bank failures, said:—"We have seen a great crisis caused by the failure of unsound finance in other parts of India and one of the most dangerous results of this crisis has been the spread of a general sense of insecurity and a disposition so look askance at all banking transactions. It is a tribute to the greatness of the principles of co-operation that co-operative credit societies have stood firm when so many other banks have tottered. It has been realised that the co-operative credit societies differ essentially from those banks which have brought ruin to so many poor investors. But had we not insisted upon the adoption of sound principles before we would consent to the formation of any new society, we should undoubtedly have suffered from the serious reaction against all banking that has been caused by the crisis to which I refer. As matters stand, however, we have weathered the storm; we have shown that this panic, in the banking world has nothing to do with us and we are free to look ahead and work for the ultimate objects of our scheme without fear of any serious check.

ERECTION OF A POLITICAL EDIFICE.

In conclusion, Mr. Lyon said:—"I should be the last to say any word of disparagement of the far—reaching reforms such as those which have been recently introduced into our councils, with the object of bringing the higher officers of the Government into touch with your leading men, but experience is fast demonstrating that if we wish to erect a political edince that will endure, we must begin as we are begining in the case of social and economic edifices, at the foundations rather than with the roof. A representative depends for his importance on the confluence and the power of his constituency. A leader can be nothing more than a leader in name unless there is strength and vitality in the party which he leads, and it is from the bottom, from the towns and villages of the interior that the strength of all expressions of public opinion must be derived; and, gentlemen, how can we best bring together the people in the constituencies that are ultimately to send representativs to your local councils to work for the common weal? Surely it is by uniting them first in the manner indicated by your co-operative credit societies which are destined to form the best and the soundest basis for the constituencies of the future. I look, forward to the time when the co-operative credit society of each village bringing the people together for all matters connected with the weal of the village, will be linked up with the system of village and circle government and will be utilised as the only efficient electoral unit. Each such unit will vote for the representative who will look after the interests of the village in a larger council composed of an aggregate of unions, and he will in his turn help to elect the members of still higher councils. In every state of such development you will find the Government your firm ally as it is in this way alone, I believe, we shall obtain truly popular constituencies able by the influence they exercise on public affairs to contribute valuable assistance towards the good government of Bengal. It is one of the common places of political philosophy that there can be no government so effective as that which is based upon the enlightened co-operation of the governed, and all who join in the great work upon which you are engaged, are making a valuable contribution to the solution of many of the difficult and even dangerous political problems which confront the Government and the peoples of India to-day.

POLITENESS STRIKE.

A strike for "polite language during working hours" was won by 119 inside iron-workers employed by the Oliver Company, Brooklyn.

The strike was brought at the suggestion of Jacob Bevoritz, one of the workmen, who complained that the loud and sometimes crudely expressed orders of the foreman made him nervous. He said that "Gentlemen" was the proper term for the foreman to use when addressing the men under him. The workers also demanded an increase of wages.

The company compromised by promising its employes polite address.

90-MILE TUNNEL.

GREATER FEAT THAN PANAMA.

The practical completion of a gigantic engineering feat in which 25,000 men have been engaged for seven years—the Catskill Aqueduct, which will furnish 500,000,000gal of water daily to New York—was unofficially celebrated on Jan. 10 after the explosion of over 600lb. of dynamite 400ft. below the level of the streets. The explosion connected two sections of the longest tunnel in the world. The tunnel is designed to carry water from the Ashokan Reservoir, in the Catskill Mountains, a distance of ninety miles, to New York. The entire work will cost £40,000,000. In its execution eight villages, in which 3,000 people lived, have been destroyed, while 2,800 bodies have been removed from the village cemeteries and buried at a distance from the watershed at the cost of the city. As an engineering feat, remarks, the New York correspondent of the "Daily Mail," the tunnel is regarded as more colossal than the Panama Canal.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

PRINTING CONTRACT DISCUSSED

MUNICIPAL ELECTION RULES,

MEANING OF CORRUPT PRACTICES.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday evening in the Corporation Hall, Mr. A. M. Tod, presiding.

The Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy in a letter to the President said:—

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th December, informing me of the desire of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay to present an address of welcome to His Excellency the Viceroy on his approaching visit. I have laid your letter before His Excellency and I am to say in reply that he will be pleased to receive an address from the Municipal Corporation, and with reference to the suggestion that it should be presented either at the Municipal Hall or at the Town Hall of Bombay, I am to say that he would like to receive it at the Town Hall.

The letter was recorded on the motion of the Hon. Mr. F. M. Chinoy.

Mr. D. E. Wacha moved:—

That the Corporation have learnt with regret of the death, on the 18th January 1914, of Mr. Jagmohundas Vandravandas Bhaishet, who as a member of the Corporation for 9 years rendered useful services to the City. 2. That a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the family of the deceased with an expression of the Corporation's sympathy in their bereavement.

Mr. Wacha said the late Mr. Bhaishet had rendered useful services to the City for nine years.

The motion was carried.

OVERCROWDING IN TRAM CARS.

The Corporation considered a letter from Mr. M. M. Marzban "complaining of overcrowding in standing compartments in tram cars to a scandalous extent."

Mr. Sethna moved that the letter be referred to a Committee for consultation with the Commissioner and report.

Dr. Sukhia moved an amendment that the letter be recorded.

Mr. Sethna withdrew his motion and the amendment was carried.

Mr. H. P. Mody then moved that the letter from the Most Rev. Archbishop Jurgens, S.J., and others, complaining of the alleged nuisance caused by an iron foundry in the compound of the property known as the late Hamilton Hotel, Mazagon, be referred to a Committee.

Mr. Mody hoped as he understood the nuisance was very great, that careful consideration would be given to the matter as also to whether stronger measures should not be adopted.

The motion was carried.

A BENEFICENT DONATION.

Mr. D. E. Wacha moved that the following letter from Dr. Rajabally V. Patel, on behalf of the executrix of the estate of the late Dr. Habib Ismail Janmahomed, be referred to a Committee for consultation with the Commissioner and report:—

In view of the early construction of the proposed King Edward Hospital in the north of the City, I and the Executrix of the estate of the late Dr. Habib Ismail Janmahomed hereby beg to offer to the Bombay Municipal Corporation the sum of Rs. 50,000 for the purpose of either erecting and maintaining a maternity ward or a Theatre for operations to bear the name of the deceased who had his whole hearted sympathy with the proposed Hospital and kindly looked forward to its completion. The condition is that either the ward or the Operation Theatre should be efficiently maintained and be always in charge of a competent Indian of distinction in the medical profession. Trusting that the Corporation would be pleased to accept this offer on the condition mentioned.

Mr. Wacha said that this was a very beneficent donation indeed. Dr. Janmahomed had died very young. He was a very brilliant physician and in a short period won golden opinions, not only in his practice, but in the Grant Medical College. Had he lived he would have been an ornament not only to Bombay but the whole of India. It was very satisfactory that he should have left word in his will, for the King Edward Hospital was at his heart, and while mourning his loss, they would remember him in this way.

The Hon. Mr. F. M. Chinoy, who seconded the motion, agreed with every word Mr. Wacha had said and hoped the Committee would give the offer favourable consideration.

The motion was carried.

THE PRINTING CONTRACT.

The Hon. Mr. F. M. Chinoy moved that, as recommended by the Standing Committee, sanction be given to contracts being entered into by the Commissioner for municipal printing for a period of five years with the "Times of India" Press for divisions 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9 and 10, and with the Industrial Press for the rest, and that the proprietor of the Industrial Press be informed that if he withdrew from the contract, fresh tenders would be invited.

At the ordinary monthly meeting of the Corporation yesterday, Mr. D. E. Wacha and Dr. Jehangir, opposed the action of the Standing Committee in awarding the printing contract for No. 3 Ward to the "Times of India" on the ground of the principle involved, i.e., that the letter from the "Times of India" making a reduction should have been considered, and that the lowest tender was not accepted. The Hon. Mr. F. M. Chinoy and Mr. P. C. Sethna held that the work of the Industrial Press was not satisfactory and that they had decided to give the contract to the "Times" apart from the reduction.

Mr. Chinoy said that the Corporation would see from the report of the Standing Committee, that they recommended that the printing for division No. 3 be given to the "Times of India" Press, although the figure tendered by that press was slightly higher. The difference was of Rs. 145 while this matter came before the Standing Committee, the "Times of India" wrote that they would be in a position to do better and more efficient work, and the Committee was of the opinion that it should be given to the "Times" press. Even without the reduction of Rs. 145 the Committee would have decided to give the contract to the "Times" Press instead of the Industrial Press. Since then the Industrial Press, who had also tendered for divisions 1 and 7, had intimated that they could not accept the contract for the former except at an increase of Rs. 4,000-0-0. In consultation with the Commissioner, the Standing Committee had notified that the tenderer was bound to accept, but if he declined, fresh tenders would have to be called for.

A QUESTION OF PRINCIPLE.

Dr. Jehangir said he did not wish to say anything against any press, but the question was one of principle. He had not seen any printing but such as was placed before him at the Corporation meeting. It would not be a good precedent not to give the work to the lowest tenderer. This was the principal usually adopted if there were no complaints, otherwise it would deter many from coming forward with tenders. He admitted that better and more efficient work was a consideration, but he did not think there were any serious complaints of the work done by the Industrial Press so far, and it would have been a wiser course for the Standing Committee not to have disturbed the claim of the lowest tender. He thought it would be wise in future to award the contract always to the lowest tender, provided the work was satisfactory.

"AN INITIAL ERROR."

Mr. D. E. Wacha said that he had nothing to say against the "Times of India" Press, as it was well known that that was one of the best presses in India. But it must be remembered that indigenous presses were now coming forward, and unless they gave them an opportunity indigenous presses would never be able to get better and better. He would say that it was wrong on the part of the Standing Committee to consider the "Times of India" letter at all; that was an initial error. There was a grievance raised for the other tenderers immediately. That vitiated the whole principle of considering tenders, and once considered, the Standing Committee had no business to modify it. The principle was wrong and he was sorry the Standing Committee had considered it. It was unfortunate in its future effects. In his case the amount was small, but in future it might apply to large contracts running into lacs, and from that point of view he considered it a great mistake.

Mr. Abdulla Hussein Lalljibhai said that he agreed with every word Mr. Wacha had spoken, and his experience with the Government Departments was all tenders were opened together and considered carefully and finally so that there could be no complaint. From the action of the Standing Committee it was quite open to the Industrial Press to raise any point they like, and from that point of view he thought that no notice should be taken of communications after the tenders had been made.

DEFENCE OF STANDING COMMITTEE.

Mr. Sethna said that Mr. Wacha had made much of the Standing Committee considering the letter of the "Times of India," prior to the tenders being opened. The tenders were public property on the morning of the Standing Committee's meeting. They were in the hands of the Press that morning. Whether the "Times of India" had written that letter or not, it stands on the records of the Standing Committee, apart from the paltry reduction of Rs. 145-0-0, that they had decided to give the contract to the "Times of India." If the Standing Committee accepted the reduction of the "Times's" offer, and whether that was a mistake or not, they had agreed to accept the Times's" offer independent of it. Dr. Jehangir had said that they should on principle accept the lowest tender. But in another Department the Standing Committee had not accepted the lowest tender and Dr. Jehangir had made no complaint. After the letter from the Industrial Press the matter was again given consideration. So far as he understood the Secretary's letter, he tried to save the proprietor of the Industrial Press. It was the last paragraph of the Secretary's letter to which he referred, in which it was stated that the "Times of India" would do much better work. The work of the third division was work of an important kind, which requires great despatch, and because of this, although in the past the tender was held by the Industrial Press the work could not be done quickly, and they had at times to go to the "Times of India" Press.

The Hon. Mr. F. M. Chinoy in reply to the debate said that the next lowest tender to the Industrial Press was the "Times of India" Press. The former had not given satisfaction, and many complaints had been received, a complete file of which he placed on the table. The Secretary had said there were serious complaints, but on the whole was satisfactory. When the matter came to the Standing Committee, reference was made to the Secretary and Commissioner, and they were of opinion that it should not go to the Industrial Press but to the next best tenderer. He agreed with Mr. Wacha that they should not have considered the "Times of India's" letter, but when they had decided to give it to the "Times of India" the letter arrived, and they thought they might as well take the reduction offered.

The proposition was then put to the meeting and carried.

MEANING OF "CORRUPT PRACTICES."

The following Government Resolution was forwarded to the President with a request to favour Government with the opinion of the Corporation:—

The Regulations governing the election of members to the various Legislative Councils contain a provision to the following effect:—

(1) "No election shall be valid if any corrupt practice is committed in connection therewith by the candidate elected.

(2) A person shall be deemed to commit a corrupt practice within the meaning of these Regulations—

(i) who, with a view to inducing any voter to give or to refrain from giving a vote in favour of any candidate, offers or gives any money or valuable consideration, or holds out any promise of individual profit, or holds out any threat of injury, to any person, or

(ii) who gives, procures or abets the giving of a vote in the name of a voter who is not the person giving such vote.

And a corrupt practice shall be deemed to be committed by a candidate if it is committed with his knowledge and consent, or by a person who is acting under the general or special authority of such candidate with reference to the election.

Explanation.—A "promise of individual profit" includes a promise for the benefit of the person himself, or of any one in whom he is interested."

2. A case recently occurred in which a candidate addressed a voter informing him of the date and place of polling and adding "I shall pay all your expenses for coming and going back and see that you do not lose anything on my account. I hope you will kindly do me this favour" (i.e., of attending) The local Government concerned is advised that the facts do not constitute a "corrupt practice" within the meaning of the Regulations and has suggested that, on the whole, it is desirable to prohibit definitely the actual payment or offer of payment of the travelling expenses of voters by candidates, by the addition of an explanation or illustration which would render the point free from doubt.

3. The English law on the point is contained in 46 and 47 Victoria, Cap. 51, section 7, under which such a payment would be an illegal practice. On the other hand, it may be argued that the conditions in India differ from those in England, in so far as the polling stations are less numerous and may be far distant from a voter's residence. Also that such payments might conceivably be made with no intention of influencing the voter, but in order to enable a person to avail himself of the opportunity of voting who otherwise, e.g., for lack of means, might find it difficult to do so.

4. Before considering the matter further the Government of India would be obliged if, with the permission of the Governor in Council they might be informed whether any such cases have come to light in Bombay, and whether in the opinion of the local Government any amendment of the Regulations on the lines indicated is required.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta said he did not think it necessary to refer the matter to a committee, and if it could be disposed of at the present meeting he thought they should come to a decision accordingly. As Government had stated in their letter, the conditions were different here, and candidates had to go to certain expenses.

The Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta then moved:—

That with reference to the letter from the Secretary of Government relative to the question as to the meaning of the term "corrupt practices" for the purpose of the regulations for the nomination and election of additional members of the Legislative Council, the President be requested to inform Government that no cases of payment or offer of payment of travelling expenses of voters by candidates have come to the knowledge of the Corporation and that they are of opinion that such payment or offer of payment should not under the circumstances obtaining in this country be brought under the meaning of the terms "corrupt practices" as embodied in the regulations governing the election of members to the Legislative Council.

In the early stages, said Sir Pherozeshah, they might say that the time would come when this might be regarded as a "corrupt practice," but it was a long way off yet.

The meeting then adjourned.

POETRY AND COMMON SPEECH.

ADDRESS BY MR. LASCELLES ABERCROMBIE.

Mr. Lascelles Abercrombie delivered a lecture on Poetry and Contemporary Speech" at the annual general meeting of the English Association, which was opened at University College on Jan. 9.

The Dean of St. Paul's presided, and among those present were Mr. M. E. Sadler, Sir Frederic Kenyon, Sir Sidney Lee, Dr. F. S. Boas, Professor A. C. Bradley, Professor G. G. Ramsay, Professor Edith Morley, Mr. Laurence Binyon, Mr. G. Lowes Dickinson, and Miss Sichel.

The Dean introduced the lecturer as one of the school of real young poets who, it was to be hoped, would inaugurate a new epoch in English poetry and continue the great traditions of the 19th century. It was of importance, Dr. Inge continued, that the study of poetry should be encouraged, as the poets were the great custodians of the language, and at the present day the English language was being corrupted, used up, and vulgarized by the output of popular journalism, much of which, he understood, was dictated into a phonograph.

Mr. Lascelles Abercrombie said that the expression of meaning in poetry, as everywhere else, was approximate, but poetic diction somehow managed to hold more meaning than other kinds of language—it contrived to imply a deal of more or less related or surrounding meaning quite independent of grammar or logic. These two kinds of verbal power might conveniently be named, as suggested by Mr. Arthur Ransome, "kinetic" and "potential." The driving force of words is what the grammar and logic have to say; the "potential" of words is due to the way in which they happen to come up against one another. Was there any part of language more likely to be richer in "potential" than others? The whole of language must theoretically be left open to the poet. There must be no podantic hedgerows to force him out of this or that, with notices stuck up alleging that it is too new for him, or too old, or too scientific, or too commercial—or even too poetical. The time above all others when the electric life of words was most amazingly used was the Elizabethan period. Was that not because the poetry of that time was so intimately in poetry of that time was so intimately to touch with common speech? It was, of course, as different from the actuality of speech as any poetry; but yet it very noticeably seemed poetry which found its prime material, not in a language already broken in by literature, but in the language of people talking. There was scarcely any language available for the Elizabethan poet except the language spoken all about him.

Mr. John Bailey presided at the business meeting which preceded the lecture. Sir Sidney Colvin was elected president for the ensuing year, and the name of Mr. Edmund Gosse was added to the list of vice-presidents.

Mr. Keays presiding over the Kyd Street Police Court, Calcutta, on Friday morning disposed of no less than 35 cases in which Europeans and Indians were charged under the Motor Car Act. Fines ranging from Rs. 2 to Rs. 35 was imposed, Mr. Keays also sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment one Rajpat Rai, a tramcar driver who was charged with rashly and negligently driving his tram car in such a manner as to cause the death of a boy named Sailendra Nath Ghose.

The Hindu agitation against the sacrificing of cows in Ajudhya has, apparently not gone in vain. The Hon. Saiyid Abdur Rasul asked the following question at the meeting of the U. P. Council:—"Will the Government be pleased to state whether instructions were sent from the headquarters directing the local authorities at Fyzabad to prohibit the Mahomedans of Ajodhya from sacrificing cows during the last Bakrid festival?" The Hon. Mr. Burn in reply said:—"The situation at Ajodhaya was discussed by the Lieutenant-Governor with the District Magistrate and the action of the latter was approved by His Honour."

LEAGUE OF MERCY.

ANNUAL MEETING IN TOWN HALL.

CHILDRENS' ACT URGED.

The annual public meeting of the League of Mercy for the Presidency of Bombay was held in the Durbar room of the Town Hall yesterday evening. The Lord Bishop of Bombay, President of the League, was in the chair.

Letters regretting absence were received from many, including Lady Willingdon.

Mrs. Palmer, wife of the Bishop of Bombay, presented the Report of the General Committee, in the course of which she said:—

The work of the League had been steadily carried on and the school at Nasik was full. They had applied to Government for a building grant in order to extend the accommodation of the school at Nasik and Government had promised half the sum necessary. Thirty thousand rupees was required, and they had applied to the fund for the Improvement of the Education of Europeans in India for Rs. 10,000, but had not received a reply. The Report urged the necessity of legislation to penalise the neglect of children, and hoped the day was not for distant when adequate legislation on the lines of the Childrens' Act at Home would be an accomplised fact. The work in Bombay and Poona was satisfactory, and the growth of the work was evidenced by the revenue and expenditure, which in 1908 was:—Revenue Rs. 4,854, Expenditure Rs. 5,834, this had risen in 1913 to Revenue Rs. 17,699 and Expenditure Rs. 19,495.

Mrs. Jackson presented the Workers' Report. They had admitted 67 to the Shelter, 9 to the House of Mercy, Bangalore, secured situations for 14, sent 11 to schools and 3 to other homes. Twenty-one had refused help and the Report explains that "so long as the European and Eurasian children of this country may *do as they like*,—may attend school as they like or not, at their own sweet will,—so long as we have no Children's Act—we shall continue to have a long list of those who refuse to be helped."

Miss Powell then presented the Report of the work of the Nasik school, which was always full, and extended accommodation was urgently needed. Sir Henry E. E. Proctor read the balance sheet, which showed a balance on the right side of Rs. 6,085-5-6.

REVD. R. M. GRAY'S ADDRESS.

In the absence of Sir Alfred Hopkinson, owing to illness, Rev. R. M. Gray made the address of the evening. He said he regretted more than anyone else that Sir Alfrod was not present, as he (Sir Alfred) would have been able to give them an encouraging account of similar work in Liverpool. He emphasised the importance of the work, which was to help fallen women, and children who seemed fore-doomed. It was a work of necessity, and the only appeal was friendship. What he liked about the work was that there was no sentimentality about it—it was done through a recognition of facts and plain duty. Nor was there any attempt to assume superiority to those who have been led away. They were beginning to realise their responsibility individually and as a whole for the condtions that created the temptation. In attempting to meet a need, further need had been revealed. There was room for 18 in the school and new plans were being made to extend the accommodation to 30. He was sure the balance of Rs. 5,000 required could be easily secured in Bombay.

NEGLECT OF CHILDREN.

A great need was legislation to make neglect of children criminal. But owing to the dislike people had of interfering with the free will of the individual this was difficult, as was recently evidenced by the opposition the Bill for the Detention Of The Feeble-Minded, which in the speakers opinion, was a very necessary piece of legislation. He also thought the time had come when it was necessary to make education among European children in India compulsory. Owing to the lack of teachers this would be impossible just yet among the Indians, but he saw no reason why every European child should not be compelled to go to school. The League only worked among girls, but he did not see why they should not undertake similar work for boys. What was hopeful about the work of the League was its limited character. It worked only for a small body—the Europeans—and it was possible to do it thoroughly. He urged on those present their sympathetic support.

The Bishop of Bombay said that this was the League's fifth public meeting which he had attended, and each year the League had a more pressing claim. He said that the work of the League would seem hopeless were it not for that hope supplied by their belief in the supernatural and in religion. There were many ways in which to help, and if they could not all be active workers they could support with their sympathy and in other ways

The first Meeting of the Corporation of Madras in their Council Chamber in the new Ripon Buildings was held on Saturday. The Meeting was, for the sake of convenience, on the present occasion held at eight in the morning, but this departure, was made only as a special case. An estimate amounting to Rs. 3 lakhs was sanctioned to meet anti-malarial expenditure, but it was produced to ask the Madras Government to sanction a grant from Provincial Funds for the purpose.

A Meeting of prominent Mahomedans of Cawnpore was held on the 26th instant in connection with the formation of the local Haj Pilgrimage Committees. The Secretary of the District Moslem League proposed that, to remove popular misapprehension on the subject, a Committee of non-official Mahomedans should be formed, which could select a Mahomedan official as its Chairman if it so desired, the object of the Committee begin to facilitate pilgrimage to the Haj. This proposal was, however, not accepted by the majority, who thought that Committee was not necessary and no Committee was, therefore, formed.

FUTURE OF MANKIND.

THE PROBLEMS OF LIFE AND ITS MYSTERIES.

AN OPTIMIST AT 85.

Writing in the "Daily Chronicle" Mr. Harold Begbie expounds the views of the veteran scientist, Sir Joseph Swan, F.R.S., D.Sc., on the problems of life.

"It has been a most wonderful time." Sir Joseph says, slowly and emphatically; and after a pause, as though he were considering the possibility of exaggeration, he repeats the last four words with conviction, "a most wonderful time."

He is speaking of life as he has watched it and touched it since the dawn of his reason. He remembers the stage-coach; at night the watch passed under his windows crying the hour and the weather; he was roused from slumber by the distant and sonorous tapping of multitudinous hammers of ship-carpenters driving the nails into wooden ship on the banks of the Wear. One room of his old home is now the drawing-office of a great shipbuilding firm, where can be heard the sound of "busy hammers closing rivets up" in the construction of steel snips—a less musical, a more aggressive sound, significant, perhaps, of the change from the past to the present.

He was in the world, and taking note of the world, before Queen Victoria ascended the throne and before Mr. Pickwick earned a royalty. He was making his way in life before there was a gas-lamp or a telegraph wire in the streets of his native town—Sunderland; he was in existence while the Tractarian movement was unborn; he was a countable man while Darwin was only stumbling towards his thesis. One may say that Joseph Swan has seen the entire movement of intellect which has revolutionised thought and transformed the whole body of human existence.

Something of the dignity of this great movement has communicated itself to his presence. His portraits in middle life show the stress almost the harshness of the movement; in old age there is nothing but one acnievement. It is the grave and dignified face of one who has exercised his soul in great causes, and now in the hour of venerable rest looks backward and looks forward, still interested, still hopeful, still in love with life. And also one sees in the thin, handsome face with its flowing beard and its crest of white hair, the gentleness and the grace of a soul that has not nailed itself to a single task; he is an expert here and there and a great savant, but he has loved all science and loved poetry and loved nature with the delight of the true amateur. Without anything remotely related to boastfulness or truculance or self-assertion, he tells me quietly and soberly, sitting before a log fire with a rug over his knees, that he is an optimist, not a passimist—with a smile and a shake of his head, "certainly not a pessimist." He means that life is still good at 85.

I asked him if he could see an end to scientific discovery. It would fill this page if I were to include in his answer the quotations, so apt and so charming, which he made incidentally to my interrogations, at almost every moment from his favourite poets, Shakespeare, Wordsworth, and Tennyson, but without these quotations, this, or something like it was his answer:

"I could almost say that we are only at the beginning of discovery; but for one thing. Certainly I feel that science will continue to drag secret after secret from Nature, although it may be slowly; 'slowly creeping on from point to point, but always advancing, always contributing to the increase of knowledge. But there are signs in one direction that we have advanced, or nearly advanced, as far as we can go. I should by no means say that we have exhausted the mysterious of the material world because the mysteries of that world can never, perhaps, be exhausted; but I am disposed to think that in our researches into the nature of matter we are almost at the end of our resources, in the sense that our faculties will not allow us to go much farther. It is this limitation of the human, mind, so obvious and in some measure so distressing, which makes me hesitate in prophesying a boundless future for discovery. We cannot march beyond our senses. Science reveals to us even now, in the latest researches into matter a world, a universe of incomprehensible mystery."

"Some may think that this apparent end must force the mind to examine a greater mystery still, the mystery of life?"

THE MYSTERY OF LIFE.

"Ah!" he exlaimed, lifting his hands, raising his eyebrows, and smiling with just a suspicion of incredulity. "What a mystery that is! The physical globe, the composition of the earth on which we walk, the stuff of which common things are made—mystery enough! But life—the force which is at the back of material phenomena, the creative energy, the spirit inspiring all things—how great a mystery is that! Think of the quite extraordinary work done by Huggins and J. J. Thomson in astronomy and molecular physics—work which reveals at one and the same time a staggering grandeur in the universe and a faculty in the mind capable of such work which one might almost be pardoned for calling super-human. But I do not see that man, examining his own mystery, can enter and take possession of the spiritual world any more than victories in the physical world have given him the key to the mystery of matter. There are limits. Such a word as Infinity, for instance; who grasps it? Such a term as the Universe; who apprehends it? Such a name as God? I think we can only bow our heads there. I see life most wonderfully transformed in the last 50 years, but I see no lifting of the mists which hide ultimate reality from our gaze. Of origins we know nothing. Whence we came and whither we go, none of us can say. It is still darkness, and silence."

I spoke of the Bergsonion thesis that life has called reason into existence, and that as the creator is greater than the thing created, so the soul in man is greater than the reason which it develops and uses; we may intuitively know what we cannot rationally apprehend; the spirit escapes from reason into the kingdom of imagination and poetry and finds it easier to glimpse Infinity and Eternity than to believe in a finite cosmos or an end to itself.

HIGH COURT.

FIRST CRIM NAL SESSIONS.

PETTY CASES DISPOSED OF.

The first criminal sessions of the Bombay High Court commenced yesterday, Mr. Justice Davar presiding. The Hon. Mr. F M. Chinoy, Sheriff, and Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, also attended. In all the cases the accused claimed to be tried and his Lordship decided to dispose of first the cases in which old offenders were committed for trial and then other cases of minor importance. The only murder case on the calender his Lordship fixed for to-morrow. When the Court rose for the day seven out of the fifteen cases were finished while one remained part-heard.

THEFT BY OLD OFFENDER.

KING-EMPEROR v. BALLA MAHADOO.

Balla Mahadoo (52), was sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment for theft in a building. Out of the last twenty years this man had spent fifteen in jail. In this case he went to a house in Foras Road on the afternoon of the 2nd December, put on the slippers of one Ramkrishna Ganpat valued at Re. 1 and was walking away when he was arrested.

PICK POCKETS.

KING-EMPEROR v. RAHIM KARIM.

Rahim Karim (35) was sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment for picking two currency notes of Rs. 10 each from the pocket of one Chambu Jivraj while the latter was looking at the fire that destroyed the Lakhmidas Khimji Cloth market on the 28th December last.

KING-EMPEROR v. SHAMLAL VISHRAM.

Shamlal Vishram (29) was sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment for picking Rs. 4 in cash from the pocket of one Busliram Chandimal on the morning of the 28th November last when the complainant was witnessing a fire at Vithalwadi. This man had been in jail for ten years during the last thirteen years.

KING-EMPEROR v. HUSEIN MAHOMED.

Hussein Mahomed (35), was also sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment for stealing a leather purse containing Rs. 5-11 from the pocket of one Purtabji Khanderao, when the latter was looking at a fire at Sandhurst Road on the morning of the 22nd December last.

KING-EMPEROR v. LUXMAN MAHDEV.

Luxmon Mahdev (38) was ordered to be rigorously imprisoned for a similar term for picking a betel nut bag containing one rupee nine annas from the pocket of a passerby named Sakharam Mahadev on the 5th January last.

RECOMMENDATION FOR MERCY.

KING-EMPEROR v. JAKHOO NATHA.

Jakhoo Natha (25) was then tried on two, charges of voluntarily causing grievous hurt in that he cut the noses of his wife and a boy named Veera Kudaas in his room on the 27th November last.

Mr. Chatfield appeared for the prosecution and led evidence to show that the accused cut the noses and said he had no evidence of motive.

The accused admitted cutting the noses, but said he did so on grave and sudden provocation given by the two complainants.

The jury, on the evidence, found the accused guilty but recommended him for mercy.

His Lordship sentenced the accused to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO POISON,

KING-EMPEROR v. PARVATIBAI.

Parvatibai, a Hindu girl aged about 18, was tried on a charge of attempting to murder her husband by administering arsenic to him, on the morning of the 2nd January.

Mr. J.H. Bhabha appeared for the prosecution and Mr. S. V. Athavle defended the acused.

Mr. Bhabha, in opening his case, said that the accused lived with her husband Gangaram Limbaji. On the morning of the 2nd January the complainant was given his morning meal by the accused. The complainant found a bitter taste and called up the people in the chawl who advised him to go to the police. The complainant went to Inspector Cauty and it was discovered that the food contained arsenic. The accused was then charged.

His Lordship asked Mr. Bhabha what evidence there was to show that the accused put in the arsenic.

Mr. Bhabha said the inference would be that she put it in because she was the only woman in the house who cooked the food

His Lordship asked if the accused could be convicted on an inference. He remarked that it was a pity that the case was committed.

Evidence was led and his Lordship, in summing up the case, remarked that the complainant seemed to have eaten most cautiously. It might be that he had put in the arsenic to get the accused into trouble.

The jury found the accused not guilty and she was ordered to be acquitted.

A CASE OF NOSE BITING,

KING-EMPEROR v. SADHOO GOVIND.

Sadhoo Govind was then placed on trial on a charge of voluntarily causing grievous hurt in that he bit off the nose of his wife Salubai on the 3rd December.

Mr. J. B.Patel conducted the prosecution, the accused was undefended.

The prosecution case was that the accused suspected the fidelity of his wife and on the evenisg of the day in question he went home drunk and began to quarrel with her. In course of the quarrel he bit off the end of her nose.

The complainant asked the Court to deal very leniently with the accused as she said he had committed the act under the influence of liquor and there was no one to support her many children.

Further hearing of the case was adjourned until to-day.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

ILLEGAL ATTACHMENT OF CAPTAIN'S SALARY.

DEFENDANT CLAIMS RIGHT OF REFUND.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

AMIRAHAND HAZARIMAL & C. *v.* CAPTAIN D F. DAVISON AND MESSRS. KING KING KING & Co. *v.* CAPTAIN D. F. DAVISON.

This was a chamber summons in respect of which arguments were heard in court by his Lordship. The defendant is a Major of His Majesty's Regular Forces in the Indian Army. The first plaintiff (Amirchand) obtained a decree in the Poona Court on 12th August, 1907, against the defendant for a sum of Rs. 7,950; the amount was to be paid by monthly instalments of Rs. 200 as long as the defendant continued to be a Captain. The defendant paid Rs. 300 on 1st September 1911. On 5th February 1912, the plaintiff applied for attachment of a moiety of his (defendant's) salary. At that time attachment on half the pay of the defendant had already been levied by Messrs. King King & Co., who had obtained a decree against the defendant for Rs. 4,977 and sood. The notice about the attachment of the defendant's salary was made absolute on 24th February, 1912. Accordingly Captain Davison's salary was attached and on 24th March, 1912, an order was made by Mr. Justice Davar directing the four instalments, which had been recovered, to be distributed rateably between Amirchand and King King & Co. Another similar order was made about the 5th, 6th and 7th instalments by Mr. Justice Macleod. A third order to the same effect was made by his Lordship about the 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th instalments. Messrs. King King & Co.'s solicitors wrote to the defendant informing him of these distributions. There was a sum of Rs. 2,900 lying with the Sheriff of Bombay, which was not distributed rateably.

ILLEGAL ATTACHMENT.

The defendant took out a chamber summons against both the plaintiffs to show cause why the portion of his salary attached by the sheriff and lying with him (Rs. 2,749) should not be recorded on the ground that the attachment of his salary was illegal under the Army Act which stated that the salary of a British officer could not be attached. The second point in the summons was that the amount already paid by the defendant out of his salary under a valid mistake as to his right not to have his salary attached, should be refunded by the plaintiff.

Mr. Moos appeared for Amirchand, the plaintiff in the first case.

Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Captain appeared for the defendant in both the cases.

Mr. Nicholson appeared for Messrs. King King & Co. Both Mr. Moos and Mr. Nicholson conceded the first point that the salary of an Army officer could not be attached under Section 60 of the Civil Procedure. It was so held by the Appeal Court of the Bombay High Court in 14, Bombay Law Reporter, p. 777. Counsel, therefore, submitted that their clients were willing to return the money lying with the sheriff.

QUESTION OF REFUND.

Regarding the refund of money already recovered from the sheriff, who got it by attaching the salary Mr. Moos submitted that no refund could be made at this stage, because such money was given by the defendant under a mistake of law. The defendant knew of the attachment on his pay and did not come forward to take any objection on the attachment then.

Mr. Inverarity submitted that the first point was rightly conceded by Mr. Moos, having regard to the decision in 14. Bom. Law, Reporter, p. 777. The second portion of their summons about the refund of the money already recovered by the plaintiffs was in order. Mr. Inverarity cited Halsbury's Laws of England, Vol. 14, p. 32. He submitted that he could file a suit, but he would not under the Civil Procedure Code. Under Section 47 of the Civil Procedure Code, he was entitled to come here. In the first place, this was not a mistake of, the law. It was their private right to have their salary not attached by a creditor. He cited a passage from Leake on Contracts, page 213. It was a mistake of fact and under Sec. 72 of the Contract Act, the plaintiffs must pay or return it. Nothing in that section was made about a mistake of fact or of law.

Mr. Inverarity, therefore, asked for order for repayment to the sheriff; sheriff to return it to the Deputy Comptroller of Account.

Mr. Moos replied and his Lordship reserved his judgement.

Solicitors for the plaintiffs: Payne & Co., and Crawford Brown & Co.

Solicitors for defendant: Captain and Vaidya.

ORIGINAL APPELLATE COURT

INHERITANCE OF ANCESTRAL PROPERTY.

ADOPTED SON'S REDUCED SHARE.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor.)

BACHOO HURKISONDAS *v.* NAGINDAS BHAGWANDAS AND OTHERS.

This was an appeal from a decision of Mr. Justice Macleod. The facts were reported in detail in a previous issue some time ago when the appeal was argued before their Lordships.

One Nagardas died leaving two sons Hurkisondas and Bhagwandas. The two brothers continued members of a joint and undivided Hindu family. Hurkisondas then died leaving a son Bachoo. Bhagwandas, the other brother, then died leaving a widow who adopted a son named Nagindas. In the present suit Nagindas, the adopted son, sued Bachoo for a partition of the joint family property. Bachoo, however, contended that Nagindas having come into the family by adoption, was not entitled to a half share of the property but only to a one-fifth share of it. Mr. Justice Macleod decided that Nagindas was entitled to an equal share with Bachoo and decreed the partition accordingly. From this decision Bachoo, the defendant, filed the present appeal.

Their Lordships delivered judgment in in the appeal yesterday. After reciting the material facts their Lordships pointed out that the decision of Raghubandan v. Sadhucharan (4 Cal. 425) laid down that a male descendant who had come into the family by adoption, was when sharing with a legitimate naturally born descendant, entitled to a reduced share. That decision was based on a passage in the Dattak-chandrika which had been acknowledged to be high authority by the High Court in this presidency. The rule so laid down was based on a text of Vashista. The parties in the appeal being Gujratis, were governed by the Mitakshara, except where the Mitakshara was in conflict with the Mayukha. In cases of such conflict the Mayukha was to prevail. In their Lordships' opinion the rule laid down in the Dattak-chandrika and acted upon in the case in 4 Cal. at page 425 did not in any way conflict with the Mitakshara. Their Lordships therefore saw no reason why it should not be given effect to. Their Lordships therefore varied the decree of the Lower Court by directing the Commissioner to give one share out of the estate to the plaintiff-respondent Nagindas and four shares to the defendant-respondent Bachoo. The costs of the appeal were to come out of the estate.

Attorneys for the appellant: Mulji, Khambatta and Thakordas.

Attorneys for the respondents: Edgelow, Gulabchand Wadia and Co.

DISPUTE OVER A CHINESE CRACKERS CONSIGNMENT.

Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor.)

R. D. COOPER AND CO., *v.* FRAMJI PALLONJI TALATI.

Judgment in this matter was delivered by their Lordships yesterday morning.

This was an appeal from the decision of Mr. Justice Macleod who had passed a decree for the plaintiff-respondent for Rs. 13,765.

The facts out of which this suit arose were set forth in our previous issue. Shortly the facts are that the defendants-appellants, who are merchants in Bombay, employed the plaintiffs who trade in Bombay and Hongkong, to purchase Chinese crackers on commission in Hongkong and ship them to the defendant in Bombay. The defendant's order was dated the 13th of May, 1911, and contained particulars of the goods to be shipped and the prices which had to be paid for the same. There were to be four consignments, to arrive at specified dates. Three consignments arrived at certain dates and they were accepted by the defendant-appellant. The bill of lading was presented by the Bank (Honkgong) to the defendants with the shipping documents. The controversy, however, between the parties arose in connection with the acceptance and payment of the draft for the fourth consignment. By some oversight the invoice for the fourth consignment did not accompany the other documents attached to the draft which was dated the 19th August, although an invoice of that date was in existence. The defendant failed to accept the Hundi in respect of the forth consignment on various grounds. Ultimately the goods which had arrived here, had to be sold by auction by the plaintiff, as the defendant refused to pay the warehouse charges. The plaintiff filed a suit against the defendant for Rs. 13,000 and odd.

Mr. Justice Macleod before whom the original suit was heard found in favour of the plaintiff, awarding him Rs. 13,765.

Their Lordships in appeal said that the defendant-appellant was responsible for delay in clearing the last consignment. The goods besides were according to the quality asked for. The decree of the Lower Court was affirmed, and the appeal was dismissed with costs.

APPELLATE SIDE.

ALLEGED INVALID PROBATE.

QUESTION OF RES JUDICATA.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor.)

KISHORBHAI REWA AS V. RANCHHODIA.

DHULIA AND JIVABHAI BECHARBHAI.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. Rutonji Mancherji, Small Causes Court Judge of Ahmedabad, who confirmed the decree of the Subordinate Judge of Umreth and rejected the appeal with costs.

The facts of this case are briefly these:—One Jijibhai Kasandas, a resident of Khanpur in the Anand Taluka, died in July 1902, leaving him surviving his sister Sona who has since died and his second paternal cousin Jivabhai Behecher. The deceased left a will, dated 13th July, 1902. The plaintiff-appelant Kishorbhai Rewadas and three others were appointed executors of the will, and one Mithabhai applied to the District Court for probate of the said will. Jivabhai Behechar and Bai Sona opposed the grant of probate on the ground that the will was a forged document. However ultimately Bai Sona withdrew her opposition and swore an affidavit in favour of the will Jivabhai also withdrew his opposition unconditionally and probate was granted to Kishorbhai and Mithabhai on 11th August. 1904. But afterwards on 2nd March, 1905. Jivabhai made an application to the District Court for the revocation of the said probate on the ground that the will was a forgery and he was prepared to prove it to be so and prevent the grant of probate sought by Kishorbhai, but at the last moment Kishorbhai bought him off by promising to restore deceased Jijibhai's property to him or to pay him its equivalent in cash directly the order granting probate was passed. However, after the said order was passed the plaintiff declined to carry out his part of agreement and thus committed a fraud upon the Court and upon him. The District Judge, however, on the 26th October, 1906, rejected the petition on the ground that Jivabhai had not come before the Court with clean hands and could not be permitted to take advantage of the fraud which he admittedly committed before the Court in collusion with the plaintiff when it granted probate. The plaintiff thereafter as executor of the said will of Jijibhai sought to recover from defendant Runchod Dhulia possession of two fields in suit and to recover Rs. 144 for damages on account of loss of rent for the suit years on the ground that they formed part of Jijibhai's estate at the time of his death and from Jivabhai to whom the first defendant had been paying rent which he ought to have paid to plaintiff Kishorbhai. Both the defendants denied the plaintiff's claim and said that Jijibhai had made no will and the probate had been obtained fraudulently and was invalid.

The original suit was decided by the Sub-Judge of Umreth who dismissed it with costs holding that the will was a forged one and that fraud was practised upon the Court in obtaining probate.

The plaintiff appealed to the District Court, but the appeal was decided by the Small Causes Court Judge of Ahmedabad who confirmed the decree of the Court of first instance and rejected the appeal with costs.

The plaintiff thereupon preferred a second appeal to the High Court.

RAISING AGAIN THE SAME QUESTION.

Their Lordships after hearing the arguments of counsel reversed the judgment of the lower Court. The Chief Justice in course of his judgement said that the investigation regarding fraud and collusion was permitted by section 44 of the Evidence Act. The party who sought to prove the fraud and collusion vitiating the decree of the Probate Court under which probate was granted to the plaintiff, was the second defendant and the second defendant had already raised that question in the only court which was competent to decide it, namely, the District Court, for the subordinate Judges who tried the present case had no jurisdiction in probate matters and the court competent to decide it dismissed the application. The second defendant therefore was barred by the decision of the District Court in the revocation matter from raising again the same question in the Court of the Subordinate Judge.

As regards the first defendant he did not raise those question by his pleadings although he had made common cause with the second defendant in his defence. Where the demand was made by the executor claiming title under an unrevoked probate a debtor to the estate had no answer, and in the Subordinate Judge's Court which had no jurisdiction to deal with the question of probate, the title of the plaintiff was conclusively proved by the production of the probate and it was no valid defence on the part of the first defendant to join in the allegation of the second defendant that the will was a forgery and that the probate had been obtained by fraud and deception. Section 59 of the Probate Act said that "the probate shall be conclusive as to the representative title against all debtors of the deceased and all persons holding property which belongs to him and shall afford full indemnity to all debtors paying their debts and all persons delivering up such property to the person to whom such probate or letters of administration shall have been granted." Therefore the first defendant in complying with the demands of the plaintiff would have been fully indemnified as against all persons to share in the estate of the deceased. The following English cases afforded illustration of the rule stated in section 59 of Probate Act, Allen v. Dundas Duruford and East's Repts, p. 125, in Attorney General v. Purtington, 3 Hurlstone and Coltman's Reports p. 193, and in Re. Ivory, 10 ch. D. 372. Whether a debtor of the deceased and one who held property admittedly forming part of the estate would have any *locus standi* in applying to the District Court for revocation of the probate their Lordships need not decide. As regards the second defendant although he had a *locus standi* to make an application his right was at an end by reason of the unsuccessful result of his application for revocation. That being so it appeared to them that the first defendant had no defence to the suit. Their Lordships reversed the decree of the Lower Court and passed a dcree for the sum claimed and for possession of the property in suit against the first defendant with costs throughout payable by both defendants.

Mr. Jaykar with Mr. B. F. Dastoor appeared for the appellant.

The Hon. Mr. Patel with Mr. M. K. Mehta appeared for the respondents.

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THE CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 3RD OF FEBRUARY, 1914.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.
In the Division Court No. 53.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Causes.

1030-13—Motichand and D, Kesarichand Bhanabhai a firm v Darashaw Dhunjishaw, Jamsetji K and D.

1096-13—Mulla and Mulla, Shivji Cooverji and Co. a firm v Motilal Balmakoond and anr, Malvi H M and K, Amin and Desai.

1156-13—Purmanand and Co, The Gujarat Bank Ltd v Messrs. Moro Govind Paranjpe a firm and anr.

1178-13—Vachha and Co, Hajarimal Devdaji and Co a firm v Memon Abdul Rehiman Tyeb, Pestonji R K and Co.

13-14—Khanderao L and M, Shena Jerup and ors v Khimji Lakhman.

24-14—Bhai K and G, Diwan Bahadur Kasturchand Abirchand v Motilal Tejmal a nrm.

38-14—Jehangir and Servai, Mahomedally Lookmanji v Mahomed Seedouk Abdeally, Unwalla P and P.
For dismissal under Rule 103.

34-14—Patell and Ez. The Cinema de Luxe Theatres Co Ltd v Miss Belle Soares.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.

625-12—Crawford B & Co. Edwin Reis & ors v. Messrs W L Patinge & Co. a firm & anr. In Person Wadia G & Co.

929-13—Sabnis & G Merwanji Jehangir Patel v. Sulleman Hoosain Soudgar & anr. Deph. F & D Amind & D Purmanand Part Heard 2-12-13.

186-13—Unwalla P and P, Luxmibai v Tribhowandas Hargovandas and anr., Purmanand and Co, Hiralal and Co.

433-13—Mirza M and M, Oosman Adam Patel v Sarabai widow, Jehangir G and B.

1167-12—Unwalla P and P, Ahmed Fakroodin v Haji Rajab Haji Mohidin and ors, Manecklal and Ty., Patell and Ez.

79-12—Malvi H M & R Brijraj Buleodas & ors. v. Birdichand Prethiviraj & anr. Payne & Co.

140-13—D J Mantri (for a pauper) Krishnabai widow v. Yeshwant Ragunath Khewoor & ors Manicklal & Ty.
Long Causes.

512-12—Jehangir M & S Bezabai widow v. Abdulla Joosab & ors Raghaveya N & Co.

360-13—Pestonji R K & Co Phiroze Cursetji Sethna v. Dadabhoy Harmosji Billimoria M B Chothia Pest R K & Co.

772-13—Soonderdas & Co Sobhagchand Nagin-chand v. Chandalal Ishwarlal Mehta Unwalla P & P.

767-13—Rustomji & Co Pestonji Sorabji Master v. Dinsha Nusserwanji Daruwalla & anr.

757-13—Bhaishanker K & G Hirachand Sakharam v. Shavchand Dharmsey and ors. Manchershaw & N.

809-13—Bick. M R & Co Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal v. Messrs Adamji Peerbhoy & Sons a firm Edgelow G W & Co.

630-13—Hiralal & Co. Nanabhai Tullokchand & ors v. The Albert Press Co Ld. & anr Little & Co. Bhaishanker K & G.

637-13—Ardeshir H D & Co Nanabhai Karimbhoy Nanji v. Noor Mahomed Vazeer Captain & V.

688-13—Soonderdas & Co Rose Kate Coirea v. Thomes William De'Almedia Daphtary F and D.

99-13—Smathem B & Co Bablibai alias Saraswatibai v. Dwarkabai Widow & ors. D. J. Mantri.

Before The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.
In the division Court No. 48.

For Judgment.

340-13—Mehta J and M, Mangaldas N Motiwalla and ors v Abdul Razak Haji Sulleman Abdul Wahed and anr, Payne and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Cause.

834-13—Pandia and Co, Rustomji Hirjibhoy Hormusji Shroff v Sorabji Dossabhai Nadirsha Wadia G and Co and ors. Pest P K and Co. Purmanad and Co, Part Heard.

Short Cause.

11-14—Tyabji D and Co, Bai Maneckbai widow v Nandlal Thakerseydas, Wadia G and Co, Part Heard, 13-1-14.

Long Causes.

1085-13—Jehangir G & B Gordhandas Haridas Joshi v. Kessarbai widow & anr. Rustomji & Co.

103-13—Madh. K and Ch., R D Sethna v Tyaballi Allibhai and ors, Edg. G W and Co.

250-12—Bick. M R and Co, Gopinath Premsukhdas and ors v Shrikisson Lachmondas and anr, Patell and Ez.

858-13—Amin & Desai Messrs Ruberdos Narsodesa a firm v. Naranji Datyabhai Motichand & D.

1037-13—Payne & Co Mahomed bin Abdul Watab Nushari v. Mohsur bin Abdulla bin Rajob Motichand & D.

1063-13—Craigie B & Co The Bank of India Ltd. v. Abdool Oziz & Abdulla Basama a firm Payne & Co.

1047-13—Bhai K & G Keshavji Ramji Laklnudas & ors v. Norarji Virji Mulla & Mulla.

992-13—Payne & Co The Credit Bank of India Ltd. v. Ahmed Haji Munji Edgelow G W & Co.

900-13—Surajmal & Co Pitamber Padampey and anr. v. Meghji Vallabhdas & anr. Uluwalla P & P.

1000-13—Bhat K & G Chunilal Krishna Shankee v. The Krishna Co Ld. In person.

994-13—Payne & Co The Credit Bank of India Ld. v. Tulsidas Juggiwandas Divecha Amin & Desai.

1219-12—Malvi H M & R Bansidhar Lachminarayen Messrs Jwalaprasad Gayaprasad a firm. Ard. H & Co.

235-07—Patell & E Z Jaikissondas Ramvillas & ors v. Motilal Keshowsha & anr Surajmal & Co.

Before the Prothonotary in his Office.
For Investigation of Pauperism.

29-12—21-13—In Person, Ismail Gaffoor v Yacoob Haji Hassan and ors, Payne and Co, Part Heard.

SCIENCE TEACHING IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

APPOINTMENT OF AN INSPECTOR FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

The following Press Note has been issued by the Bombay Government:—

In 1906 in their letter regarding the steps to be taken for the general improvement of secondary education the Government of India enquired, *inter alia*, whether the inspecting staff was able adequately to test the teaching and advise regarding it in all subjects, especially science, drawing, etc., or whether it required strengthening in these respects. Mr. Giles, the then Director of Public Instruction, expressed the opinion that, as it was very desirable that science teaching should be carefully systematised in all Anglo-vernacular schools, there should be for the whole Presidency a special Inspector who would be available for going from school to school—Government as well as aided—with a view to organizing the teaching of science on correct lines and seeing that scientific apparatus was judiciously purchased and intelligently used by both teachers and pupils. Accordingly he recommended the appointment of a special Inspector for science. But in the then existing circumstances it was considered inadvisable to spend any money on that account, and the Government of India were informed that the question of science teaching was under the consideration of Government and that, until it had been settled and the regulations for the matriculation examination had been revised, the Governor in Council had decided to postpone any expenditure on that head beyond what was essential to maintain the then existing efficiency of the schools. The consideration of the question of the appointment of an Inspector of Science was accordingly postponed.

Since then the question of science teaching has been settled and the regulations for the matriculation examination have been revised. Under these regulations there will be no university examination in science, but each candidate is required to produce a certificate from the head master of his school showing that he possesses a satisfactory knowledge of the subject according to the course prescribed by the Educational Department, and approved by the University. After the revised syllabus in science was sanctioned, the question of the organization and efficient conduct of science teaching in secondary schools which claimed immediate attention was taken up, and the Government of India were asked to obtain the sanction of the Secretary of State to the creation of a new post of Inspector of science teaching on Rs. 500—50—1,000 per mensem in the Indian Educational Service. This proposal, which involves an expenditure of Rs. 500 non-recurring and Rs. 15,778 recurring has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State, and Mr. H. E. H. Pratt has been appointed to be Inspector of science teaching in the Bombay Presidency.

THE DEMOCRATIC NOVEL.

Dickens and Mrs. Humphry Ward are sufficient to explain to us why the novel has become ubiquitous, writes Mr. R. A. Scott-James in the "Daily Chronicle." As a story pure and simple it still holds its place, and retains the affection of the ordinary man and the ordinary woman. As a form of art, also, it still holds its place, for from the time of Fielding it became evident that this limitless field for the treatment of human nature lent itself to the limitless vision of the artist; and in this respect modern English writers have learnt much from France. But just as the artist discovered that he could so construct a tale as to make it a means of imparting his vision of life, so also the moralist, the philosopher, the theologian, the politician, and the social reformer seized upon the novel as a means of teaching, informing, and persuading the many who were open to the appeal of fiction. The ubiquity of the novel to-day is evidence of the growth of democracy. Modern authors no longer depend upon the patronage of the rich; they must seek the suffrages of the many, or starve upon the favour of a few. But it is precisely because the novel is the product of a popular art, or the art which appeals to the ordinary man, that we may be certain it is very far from having run its course. Democracy is only in its infancy, and we may therefore conclude that the most democratic of the arts has a long and various future before it.

HYDERABAD NOTES.

NAWAB FARIDOON JUNG'S "AT HOME."

RIGOURS OF THE PRESS LAW.

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, Jan. 29.

Among the recognised permanent social institutions in Hyderabad is the bi-monthly "At Home" given by Nawab Faridoon Jung Bahadur, C.S.I., C.I.E., the popular and amiable Private Secretary to the Prime Minister and Political Secretary to H. H. the Nizam's Government. This "At Home" comes off at the spacious and well laid-out lawn at his bungalow on the Hyderabad side of the Hussain Sagar Lake. It is a great social function to which European and Indian officers of the State are invited and a pleasant and enjoyable evening is spent. Even the Prime Minister and the Resident grace the occasions with their presence. The Nawab is a personality. He has been a well-known figure in Hyderabad for the last thirty years and more, and has had the unique honor and privilege of having been in the confidence of four successive Ministers of the State. He has also been entrusted with the additional office on Political Secretary for the last twelve years. He came into prominence during the early days of Sir Salar Jung II, and ever since he has maintained his highly responsible office in an exceedingly creditable manner in spite of constant local changes. He has scrupulously kept aloof from all party questions, and that is the secret of his remarkable success as a great administrator in Hyderabad. He is popular, and he has maintained the high regard in which he is held both by the Nizam and the Government of India. He is at present indispensable to the Hyderabad State. The Nizam is greatly attached to him ever since he ascended the throne, and he is consulted in all matters of importance. If this is the official side of his position, his attractions socially are in no way behind. He is loved and admired as much by the European community of Secunderabad and Bolarum as he is by the Indian in Hyderabad. As a host he is unequalled. His "At Homes" and other functions are accordingly looked forward to.

THE PRESS AND THE POLICE.

The rigorous of the Press Law are seen here in their political operation. The Act is a powerful weapon in the hands of the police at all times. The subject is one that affects the Native States too, where these restrictive Laws are carried too far and to a wider extent in their operation. Years ago the English Press in Native States came to an extinction owing to the limited scope allowed for free discussion. The few vernacular papers that now exist in Hyderabad do not contain anything that is calculated to aid the Government in its Administration. Writers of note are afraid to connect themselves with the Press. It was a privilege and an honor at one time to associate oneself with the Press. But that idea no longer exists, and a press man is looked upon with suspicion. The idea has taken such a strong hold upon people's minds that it will take a long time before it is eradicated. I learn that a practising Barrister has applied for permission to the authorities, to start a law journal in Hyderabad and the matter is under enquiry by the Police as to the status and character of the applicant. Such an enquiry appears on the face of it ridiculous. It is enough that he is a recognised member of the profession. The action, of course, may be quite consistent with the provisions of the existing Law, but such a provision is open to serious objections. A law journal is not a political journal and is not open to discussion of political questions, and it passes our comprehension why a police report is at all necessary. The law needs modification in this respect.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

ANNUAL CAMP TRAINING AT ANDHERI.

OPENING NIGHT OPERATIONS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

The annual training of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles commenced on Saturday with some night operations which kept the adult companies of the battalion busy from 10 o'clock that evening until 10 a.m. on Sunday. The men, who had moved into camp during the afternoon paraded at 10 o'clock on the Andheri-Wakola road, having had the scheme of operations previously explained to them. The object of the battalion was to prevent an advance towards Bombay from the direction of Malad, and the position selected for defence extended from a bridge leading to the road across the creek 1¼ miles north of Andheri, to some six hundred yards east of that road. The enemy, supposed to be a force landed from the enemy's victorious fleet, was represented by the Cyclists, numbering about twenty all told.

The column left camp at about 10-15, the advance guard being supplied by half of "G" Company, the right and left flank guards by "C" and "A" Companies respectively while the remainder of "G" Company, together with "D" and "F" Companies formed the main body. Blankets were carried in the first line transport, and these were in rear under the protection of one section of "F" Company.

MARCH TO ANDHERI.

The march to Andheri was undertaken in a suprisingly short time, far too short, in fact, to be realistic. No opposition was met with, and all would have been plain sailing but for a long delay occasioned by the closing of the gates at Santa Cruz railway crossing, and for another delay caused by the left flank guard which were unable to negotiate the difficult country in the darkness and at the same time keep pace with the very rapid march of the column on the road. At the same time one wonders how, considering the difficulties they had to overcome, the men of the left flank guard found it possible to smoke and talk agreeably to one another in their journey across the paddy fields in the presence of a foe which could not be more than five miles distant and was possibly within a hundred yards. This was one example of the difference between the volunteer and regular way of doing things, though by the end of the week, no doubt, such a criticism will not be possible.

Shortly after Andheri was passed the bivouac positions of the main body were reached, and the companies comprising it were soon settled down for a night's rest, the hour being about 12-30 a.m. Meanwhile the outposts were being posted, the left of the position being entrusted to "C" Company, the right to "G" Company. The constant practice and instruction in outpost duties given through the drill season here had its effect, for the piquets were well posted without undue delay, and communications were excellently arranged for by the picquet commanders. The group guarding the bridge, however, were taking their duties with a light heart, their conversation and laughter being audible for a considerable distance, and the lights struck in lighting their pipes being visible to anyone on the look out for such things. It was not long, however, before everything was in good order, pipes extinguished and all save the vigilant sentries and patrols wrapped in slumber. The "G" Company picquets were in a particularly good position which was only fully revealed to them by daylight.

With the main body were "A", "D" and "F" Companies, each with its sentries alert and the men alseep, though some restless spirits in "D" caused grave annoyance by their chatter. These doubtless regretted the loss of so many valuable minutes of sleep when they found themselves confronted with the march back next morning as the sun was getting hot.

AN UNENTERPRISING ENEMY.

The somewhat unenterprising enemy allowed the column to sleep undisturbed till dawn. At 5-30 a.m. the main body was astir, for "D" and "F" Companies were detailed to relieve the outposts at 3 a.m. These companies moved off after breakfasting on their naversack rations, and the relief was carried out in a manner which again revealed the care with which Captain James has trained the battalion in outpost duties.

The enemy chose this time to make his attack, though he must have been aware that the reliefs would be carried out at about the hour of dawn, and the picquets, in consequence, of double strength and standing to arms. A few of the reconnoitring patrols fell into the enemy's hands and shortly after it became light enought to see a target he developed a brisk attack on the left of the position, his objective evidently being the bridge. Here he was outnumbered, and had to retire back to some cover in his rear, and a little desultory firing continued till operations ceased. The companies on the right of the position learning from their patrols that the front was clear, were able to send forward a part of their men to an advanced position threatening the enemy's left and from which had the enemy pressed home his attack, he would have suffered severely from enfilade fire. The two points which struck the defenders were, firstly, the enemy's choice of his line of attack at an object, *i.e.* the bridge, which was the one point certain to be strongly protected, and secondly, his entire neglect of the right flank which was thus enabled to occupy itself with assisting the defence on the left, and later on, when the enemy's inferiority in numbers became apparent, could have launched a very telling counter-attack.

At the close of operations friend and foe became once more united, prisoners were restored, and the column returned unoppressed by fears of assault, though, for the sake of practice, advance, flank and rear guards were furnished. Camp was reached at about 10 a.m., and the day was spent in getting clean and sleeping. A lecture was given in the evening on the operations undertaken, and, while what was good was honestly to be attributed to the careful training of men during the drill season, the faults that were noticed were chiefly those of discipline, which are never surprising during the first few hours of a volunteer camp and are easily and quickly remedied, or else they were such as clearly demonstrated mistakes on the part of individuals and which, on being pointed out, served to fix the rules they infringed on the minds of the men.

THE WEEK'S PROGRAMME.

On Monday morning company officers trained their companies separately in Fire Discipline and Control. The attendances were not particularly large, but it is hoped that these will increase later in the week. The programme includes two inspections, a boxing tournament and a concert, while the rest of the time is to be devoted to the really useful instruction in field training. Lectures are notified for every day, and these are particularly useful at a time when the theoretical instruction imparted by the lecturer can be practised next day in the field. Indeed the whole aspect of the camp is delightfully practical, and this is particularly pleasing in these times when volunteering is boomed by such articles in the press as enumerate the number of distinguished personages escorted by a famous body of irregular cavalry through the thoroughfares of this city, as an inducement to recruits to join that fortune-favoured corps. The only worthy type of amateur soldier is that which desires to learn how to fight. The other type, whose experience only extends to escorts, guards-of-honours, inspections and lining processional routes is more to be feared for than relied on, for he figures and is reckoned as an efficient fighting man after attending a certain number of these functions and firing a very modest musketry course.

QUEEN AMELIE OF PORTUGAL AT THE MANSION HOUSE.

Queen Amelie of Portugal attended a reception at the Mansion House in aid of Queen Alexandra's League of Children The photo shows Qneen Amelie seated among a group including the Lord Mayor, the Lady Mayoress Sir William Treloar and some clever little dancers who took part in the entertainment.

The Bombay Chronicle.

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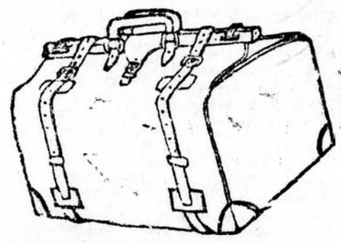
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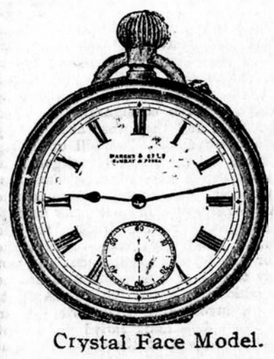
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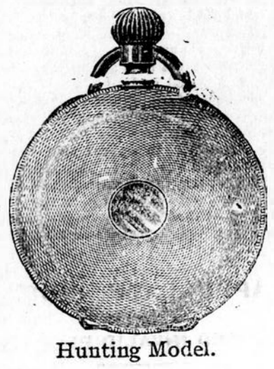
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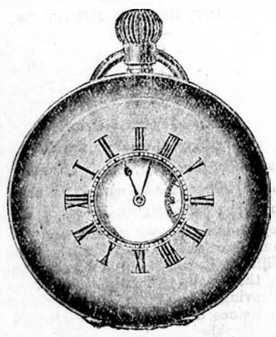
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SIX YEARS AT THE INDIA OFFICE.

THE RECORD OF THE LATE LORD CROSS.

An interesting obituary of the late Lord Cross appears in "India." To the average Englishman, says the writer, he remains known as the "Grand Cross" of Mr. "Punch's" essence of Parliament, who defeated Mr. Gladstone in South Lancashire in 1868, and drew an annual "political" pension of £2,000 for twenty-one years. As for his association with India, the march of events has been so rapid it requires more than an ordinary effort to recall the days when he presided over the India Office.

During the "stopgap" administration of Lord Salisbury, which held office from June, 1885, to February, 1886, Lord Randolph Churchill was Secretary of State for India: and we have it on the authority of Mr. Wilfrid Blunt, that during his short reign there he determined to order a Parliamentary enquiry into the administration of India which was to achieve wonderful results. The actual outcome was feeble enough. Lord Kimberley re-appeared at the India Office after the General Election of February, 1886, and was quickly supplanted by Lord Cross, when the Conservatives were once again returned to power in the following August. The appointment was one of those surprises in which the soul of Lord Salisbury delighted. Everyone had thought that Sir Richard Cross, as he then was, would share the fate of other members of what Churchill called "the old gang," and expectation seemed to be justified by his acceptance of a peerage, when this was followed by his his acceptance of the Indian Secretaryship, some of Lord Cross's political friends (we are told) could not conceal their annoyance. His inclusion in the Cabinet, said one influential critic, would hardly add to the strength of the Government whether from the point of view of administrative efficiency or of sagacious counsel. But Lord Cross was unperturbed, and declared his "absolute determination to face all the difficulties of the office, and by treating questions in no party spirit but with common sense, to do all a Minister can do to endeavour to maintain the interests of this country and the welfare of millions and millions of our fellow-subjects in the distant Empire of India."

One of his first tasks at the India Office was to settle the matter of the Parliamentary enquiry, which Churchill had felt "sure" would satisfy "native" opinion. This dwindled into an "Indian Public Services Commission," consisting not of the "independent men of all parties" promised by Churchill to the Indian delegates who had waited upon him, but of officials, and presided over by Sir Charles Aitchison, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. It was appointed in October, 1886—exactly a year after Mr. Manomohan Ghose and Sir Narayan Chandarvarkar had come away "highly delighted" from a personal interview with Lord Randolph at the India Office—and after sitting for eighteen months, it reported in January, 1888. And what was the principal result? Not the development of Indian opportunities, not the reform of the judicial system which tolerates the indefensible anomaly of a prosecutor-judge, not the amendment of the land revenue administration, to which Churchill had been persuaded, after listening to the masterly exposition of Mr. Ramaswamy Mudaliyar. The Commission recommended the division of the Civil Service into two water-tight compartments—an "Imperial" Service, which was to be kept as a "corps d'elite" and recruited by open competition in England, and a "Provincial" Service in each Province. "I mean to carry the Queen's Proclamation into practice," Lord Randolph Churchill had told Mr. Blunt. In such manner were his words made good by his colleague and successor!

THE INDIAN COUNCILS ACT.

The next episode of Lord Cross's rule at the India Office was the production of the Indian Councils Amendment Bill, with which his name is so intimately associated. An interesting history of the genesis of this measure may be found in the Presidential address delivered by Sir Pherozeshah Mehta at the sixth Congress which was held at Calcutta in 1890. It was shown that it was the direct result of a Bill introduced by Mr. Bradlaugh into the House of Commons upon his return from the visit paid him to India in the winter of 1889. Says Sir Pherozeshah Metha, that Bill "at once dispelled the fit of profound cogitation, in which men at the head of Indian affairs are so apt to be lost." Lord Cross promptly produced his own proposals in the House of Lords, providing thereby an official recognition of the raison d'etre of the Congress, and the first fruits of its labours. In itself, however, it was a most halting and unsatisfactory measure. In the words of Sir Pherozeshah, it was "a most superb steam-engine from which the necessary material to generate steam was carefully excluded." The rights of interpellation and discussion of the Budget were granted, but the elective principle, which alone could properly work them, was withheld. This omission was boldly justified by Lord Salisbury on the ground that "the principle of election or government by representation was not an Eastern idea, and did not fit Eastern traditions or Eastern minds." The Lords dutifully accepted this view, but when the Bill came down to the Commons, Mr. Bradlaugh at once put amendments upon the paper which substituted the process of election for that of nomination. The Session, however, closed, without an opportunity for discussing them: and it was not until 1892 that a Bill was passed through Parliament, which, thanks to Mr. Gladstone's powerful intervention, made a first small advance in the direction of introducing a representative element into the Councils.

THE MANIPUR TRAGEDY.

Lord Cross ceased to be Indian Secretary in August of that year, when the Liberals once again went into office. The closing months of his regime were marked by the Manipur tragedy of 1891. So completely had his measure been taken by those who were associated with him, that his authority as Secretary of State in relation to this affair was, we read, utterly ignored both at home and in India. "Can you keep me fully informed as to Manipur affairs?" he had to telegraph to the Viceroy, Lord Lansdown. At home, the sensation was more public. Sir William Harcourt moved for papers in the House of Commons. The Government of India, he pointed out, had accepted the resolution in Manipur as beneficial, and had then insisted upon the punishment of the Senapati, who had brought it about. This, he declared, was "as though the people of England had accepted the restoration of Charles the Second but had ordered the execution of General Monk."

SIR JOHN GORST AS CANDID CRITIC.

The task of replying on behalf of the Government fell to Sir John Gorst, the Under-Secretary for India, and the speech he delivered was long remembered for its cynicism and its obvious personal application. He admitted that the Senapati was the man of the greatest ability or the greatest force of character among the ruling family of Mainpur, but (said he) the Government of India had never encouraged men of that kind. They had always hated and discouraged independent and original talent, and had always loved and promoted docile and unpretending talent. This was a policy they had inherited from Tarquinus Superbus, "though in these days they did not cut off the heads of the tall poppies; they took other and more merciful means of removing any person of dangerous political pre-eminence to a harmless condition." This was by no means the first of Sir John Gorst's official "indiscretions." On the occasion of the Indian Budget debate of 1890 he had quite candidly given it as his opinion that the House of Commons would do well not to waste its time over such a weary farce. That did not so much matter: but the resurrection of Tarquinius Superbus occupied a different category, and Lord Cross thought it necessary to disown this appallingly frank Under Secretary of his. "Instead of discouraging able and independent men," he told the House of Lords, perhaps with more point than was intended, "our difficulty is to find them." Perhaps this was why he himself came to be at the India Office. There is more than a hint of this in the "Times" obituary, were it is stated that his friends thought that he would have preferred to remain at the Home Department if Lord Randolph Churchill had not had his way and forced him to retreat to the Upper House.

In later life, Lord Cross did not display much sympathy with the developments of policy for which his party made themselves responsible. He was outspoken in his repudiation of sympathy with the Chamberlain fiscal policy and in his equally vigorous protest against the way in which Mr. Balfour and his colleagues persistently sought to temporise with the new doctrines, and took no active part in the final and ineffectual resistance to the passing of the Parliament Act.

MR. ARNOLD WHITE AND INDIA.

To the columns of "The Daily Express" Mr. Arnold White is contributing a weekly article on the political situation of the day. Commenting in the same journal on his references to India, a correspondent writes as follows:—"Not very long ago Mr. White too often insisted that India was held purely and simply by the sword. This week he gives a different explanation, reckoning the goodwill and consent of the masses as a component element in the situation.

"This is certainly a happier, though, perhaps, less accurate, interpretation of facts, and one calculated to appeal to the friendly feeling towards Britain of the educated classes in India, where the leading English papers are widely read and eagerly commented upon.

"If England will hold out, through the essential medium of the Press, her hand to India in sincere—a phrase on which Mr. White lays appropriate stress—and generous friendship, India will be only too glad to respond, and the percentage of the discontented (Mr. White too hopefully places it at eight) will appreciably be diminished.

"It is to be deplored that certain sections of the British Press—and some of the notorious weeklies are the worst offenders—are given to publishing articles and paragraphs which can tend only to produce a mutual alienation between educated Indians and the general public of England, a process causing far more bitterness and rancour in Indian minds than the shameful treachery of the present Government to British subjects in South Africa."

RARE COINS UNEARTHED.

A silver dollar bearing the date 1804, highly prized by nuimismatists and understood to be worth $3,500 (£700) for collection purposes, was found at New Haven recently.

William Sullivan, a workman excavating on the site of the new ice rink for the Yale hockey team, turned over with his shovel an old jar which rested on a boulder seven feet below the surface of State-street, near by. Under the bowl was a silver snuffbox made in Nuremberg, green with oxydisation. The snuffbox contained a silver dollar, dated 1804 with letters aground the edge in place of milling; silver dollar, 1798; three Connecticut copper coins, 1788; Connecticut State banknote for 40s., date 1778; Continental note of 1775 for $3; a watch made in Strasburg in 1731; a deed of property written in Old English, not yet deciphered, of date of 1697; a document dated 1728, with six imprinte on it which appear to be imposts by the British Government. The hall mark on the snuffbox is of 1740.

THE CROWN PRINCE.

A CHARACTER STUDY.

The latest escapade of the Crown Prince Wilhelm is, next to the Reichstag episode, quite the most significant incident in a career which has provided Germany with abundant gossip and speculation for half a dozen years past, writes "A. G. G." in the "Daily News and Leader." It is significant, first, because the Crown Prince is no longer a boy. He is a man of thirty-three. But it is significant chiefly because it defines more clearly than anything that has gone before his attitude on the relations of the civil and military powers in Germany. It is those relations which will focus the struggles of the future. Is Germany—in many respects the most intellectual and most civilised country in the world—to remain under a military despotism, or is it to win the place that belongs to it in the forefront of democratic communities? Is Col. von Reuter, rattling his sword in the market-place of Zabern, instructing his raw officer boys to arrest judges and other distinguished civilians if they suspect them of laughing, to be the symbol of the sovereign power of Germany, or are we to look for it in the five millions of Socialists who, on election day, march regimented to the polls to assert the right of the people to govern themselves? That is the only issue that matters in Germany. We talk of the "mailed fist" as if it were clenched in our face. It has become the most useful "property" of our Panic Press. But the mailed fist of Germany is only a nightmare to us: it is a grim reality to the German people. And when the Crown Prince wired his "Bravos" to the grotesque von Reuter, rattling his sword in the market-place of Zabern, he proclaimed to Germany that the heir to the throne threw in his lot with the mailed fist against the people.

"AN ENCHANTING SMILE."

This fact is much more important than "the enchanting smile" about which we read so much in the popular descriptions of the Crown Prince. He certainly has that. His bright, debonair carriage would arrest attention in any company. The eye dwells with pleasure on this youthful figure, straight and slim, with the fair hair and blue eyes of the Saxon and the vivacious manner of one who is intoxicated with the wine of life. It is not difficult to believe the pleasant stories that are told of his good nature, of the "lifts" he gives to workmen in his motor-car, of his passion for his abundant children, of his enthusiasm for pretty faces, of his love of dancing and music-halls, of his wild night excursions from Danzig to Berlin to see some favourite of the stage and all the rest of the small legends with which the industrious journalist appeals to the popular taste for gossip about the stars who dwell apart from our humble lives.

FATHER AND SON.

It was this personal popularity which used to be offered as the explanation of the notorious conflict between the Kaiser and his eldest son. When the Crown Prince and his wife were sent off on a tour in the East it was said that the Kaiser wanted to get rid of a dangerous rival in the affections of the people of Berlin. "There is only one ruler," he told the citizens of Frankfurt in one of his bursts of splendid egotism, "and it is I." And he would certainly not tolerate a challenge from his son. But we need not suspect the Kaiser of a petty jealouy in his treatment of the Crown Prince. It is explicable on the less discreditable ground of a family tradition. Kings rarely get on well with their eldest sons. The Hohenzollerns have not only dragooned their people: they have dragooned their children from the time when old Frederick William clapped Frederick the Great in prison onwards. They have been martinets in their own family and the tyranny of the martinet always leads to reprisals. It has done so in the present case. Until his son's marriage, the Kaiser held him in with the tightest of reins, and the lad, curbed and regarded then as rather sullen by comparison with his popular brother, Eitel Fritz, seemed to give little promise of trouble. But with his marriage to the daughter of the Duke of Mecklenburgh-Schwerin he took the bit in his teeth and bolted. The union made him at least as rich as his father, and with riches he asserted his independence of the paternal leading strings.

Hence the six years' war between the two. In theory there is nothing more beautifully simple than the management of children. Every experienced parent, I suppose, recalls those happy and innocent days when he planned out the future development of his offspring—thus and thus would he stimulate, advise, encourage them; thus and thus would they go; and then in due time his own failure would be cancelled and his ideal would live in the flesh. If he is wise he comes later to the philosophy of the sensible man who once said to me, "I have come to the conclusion that it is not possible to preserve their azection—if you you want them to be, but that it is possible to preserve their azection—If you take trouble." It is a humble, disillusioned conclusion; but it is a wise one. With all his brilliancy, however, the Kaiser is not a wise parent, and, never having been conspicuous for filial obedience himself, he naturally could not tolerate its absence in his own son. For we dislike nothing so much as the reflection of our failings in those about us. The Hohenzollerns, in short, believe in discipline for everybody except, themselves.

EPISODES.

Between the martinet father and the insubordinate son the feud has been open and flagrant. The more the Kaiser has punished the Crown Prince the more he has been the same—impulsive, defiant, wayward. He was "exiled" with his regiment long ago to Danzig; but exile has not suppressed him. It was from Danzig that he came down to Berlin to make that amazing scene in the Reichstag which set all Europe talking. His behaviour was an outrage to the Chancellor, but it was still more an outrage to the Kaiser, for the Chancellor is the personal Minister of his Sovereign, and the Crown Prince's open repudiation of the policy of Herr Bethmann-Hollweg in regard to Morocco was equivalent to slapping his father's face before the whole world. It was said that he was confined as a punishment on his return to Danzig; but, if so, the lesson was as futile as those that had gone before, for the "Bravos" to von Reuter bear the same significance as the Reichstag episode. Whatever the original attitude of the Kaiser was to the incidents at Zabern, he had the good sense to make a scapegoat of the Chancellor when he saw that the Reichstag would stand no nonsense. In these circumstances his son's telegrams, though they anticipated his action, can have only one meaning. They were, if not an attack on his father, an attempt to dictate his policy for him.

A REACTIONARY REBEL.

Now, in considering the bearing of all these and similar incidents upon the character of the Crown Prince, it is difficult to say how far they represent the determination of a high-spirited young man to have that "place in the sun" which his father denies him, and how far they express his real sentiments. He may be simply kicking over the traces to remind his father that he can kick. On the other hand, it is to be observed that he is kicking not only his father, but the public, and that is a very unusual proceeding for heirs-apparent. It is customary for them to pose as the friends of the people. In this case the Crown Prince is deliberately anti-popular. He is shaking the mailed fist in the face of his own people.

If this really represents the attitude of the Crown Prince he will find his enchanting smile a small asset in the days to come. Kings before him have relied on the mailed fist; but, if they have been wise, they have not proclaimed the fact. Frederick the Great clothed it under an amiable guise of good-natured tolerance. When he was lampooned in the public streets, he had the lampoons placed in a more conspicuous position. "My people and I have an excellent understanding" he said. "They say what they like and I do what I like." The Kaiser has not the wit of his great ancestor; but he has something of his wisdom. He has been trimming his sails to the changed breeze that blows over Germany. He still proclaims the Divine right with his old Sinaitic authority. But in his heart he knows it is false—he knows that there is no resting place for a King except upon the sanction of his people. Again and again he has bowed to the storm—over the Bulow budget, over the famous interview, over Zabern. In each case the action of the Reichstag as the mouthpiece of the people has been accepted as the sovereign authority of the State. The Kaiser, in a word, is coming down, cautiously, undemonstratively, but irrevocably. He knows that the old game of absolutism is up.

A FATAL ELYSIUM.

He cannot fail to be concerned at the evident inability of his son to realise the perilous tenure of the Throne. The Crown Prince still dwells in that fatal Elysium which most doomed monarchs have inhabited—that Elysium in which the temporary arrangements of men are supposed to have a divine and eternal sanction. The exit from that Elysium is usually a painful one. In the midst of the French Revolution, Catherine II. of Russia wrote to Marie Antoinette at the Tuileries a letter in which she said: "Kings ought to proceed in their career, undisturbed by the cries of the people, as the moon pursues her course unimpeded by the howling of dogs." It was a brave sentiment. History soon made its comment on it in France. One day it will make its comment on it in Catherine's own land.

It is not supposed that, whatever the Reichstag insolence meant, it was directed against England, for it is characteristic of this erratic young man that he has a great enthusiasm for this country. The act is a little unintelligible—as unintelligible let us say as the late King Edward's love for Republican France. England, with its free institutions and its non-militarism, represents everything which the Crown Prince may be supposed to detest. But the affections of Kings like the affections of commoners are not governed by politics, and the Crown Prince has been seduced by our games and our customs, our clothes and even by ourselves. A serious attack was made on him some time ago in a section of the German Press on the ground that during the winter sports in Switzerland he had not merely worn English clothes—which he commonly does—and used English terms, but that he had systematically cut the society of Germans in order to spend his time with English and Americans. He denied this impeachment afterwards, but he is indisputably fond of English country houses and of Americans, and his enthusiasm for British games, from golf to hockey and football, is as notorious as the intrepidity he showed in India in hunting the elephant and the tiger—in regard to which he has written an excellent narrative—and the daring of his exploits in the air which he was the first royal prince to invade.

LONG LIFE TO THE KAISER.

Love for our games and for the customs of our country houses, however, would be a poor basis on which to build confidence in regard to so incalculable a personality. Moreover, it would be unsafe to place trust in a prince who was not on good terms with his own people. If you cannot get on at home you are not to be trusted out of doors. It may be, of course, that wisdom and sobriety of judgment will come with responsibility and that the Crown Prince will falsily all expectaions. But, all the same, we may wish long life to the Kaiser very sincerely. He has given the world ample assurance of his good intentions. He has kept the peace of Europe for a quarter of a century and, internally, he has yielded wisely to the slow incoming of the great tide of democracy. Let him live to a normal age and Germany will have completed its emancipation. Then the Crown Prince may come to the Throne without the power of doing mischief. But then he too will be growng old and will have ceased to want to do mischief. The alternative is a collision between the Throne and the people. Collisions of that sort only end in one way.

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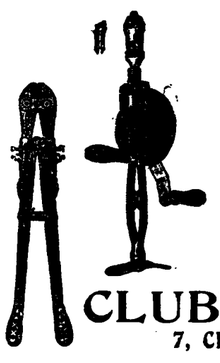
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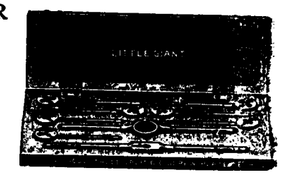
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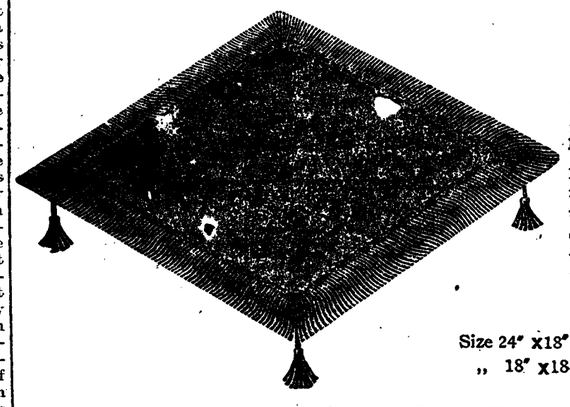
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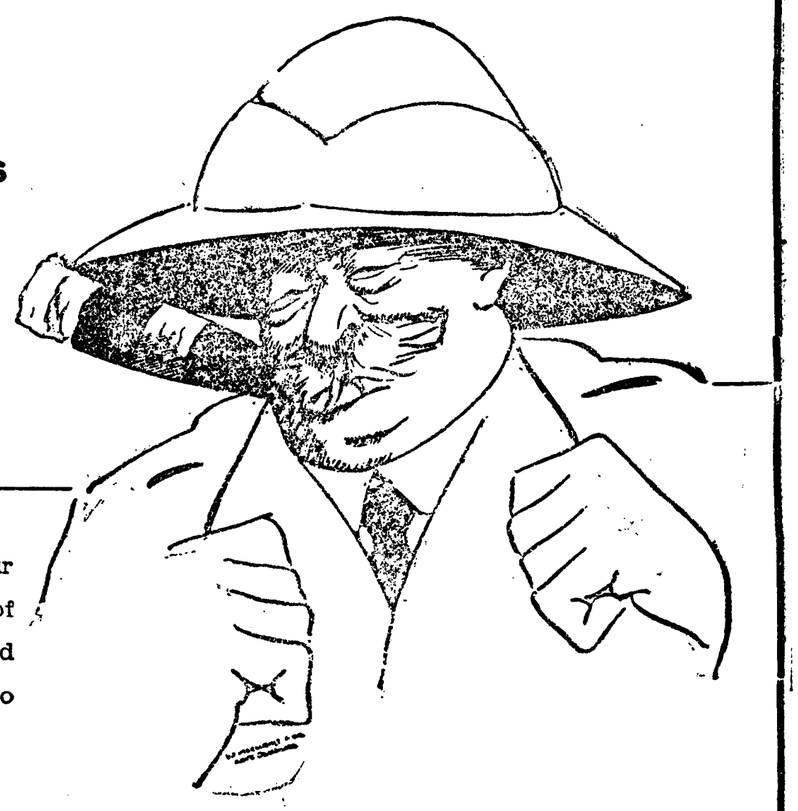

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